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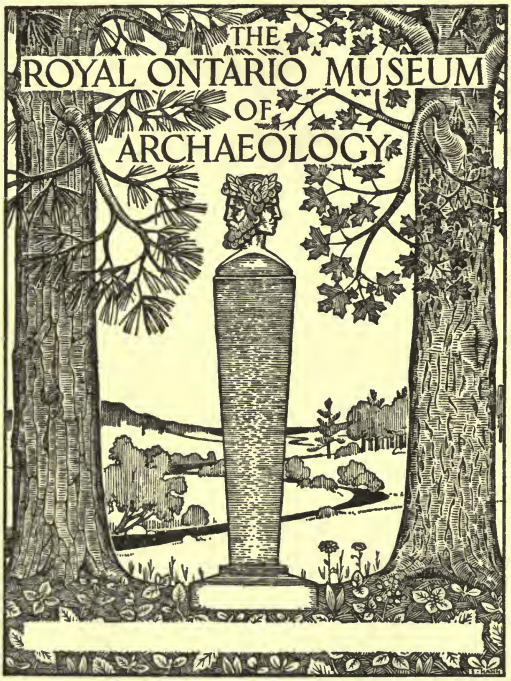

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THE

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, F.S.A.

ONE OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF EDINBURGH,
AND OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, AND FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF COPENHAGEN.

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VOL. VII.

APRIL, 1844.—JANUARY, 1845.

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TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

COUNT MAURICE DIETRICHSTEIN,

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE,
PRIVY COUNCILLOR AND GRAND CHAMBERLAIN OF HIS MAJESTY
THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA,

THIS,

OUR SEVENTH VOLUME,

IN

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF NUMEROUS KIND ATTENTIONS,

IS

RESPECTFULLY AND GRATEFULLY

INSCRIBED.

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NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

Original size.

I.

ON SOME CELTIC RING-MONEY WITH POINTED ENDS, SIMILAR TO THE AFRICAN RING-CURRENCY.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE read with very great pleasure, in the January number of the Numismatic Chronicle, a most interesting paper, "On the Jewel or Ring-money of the Interior of Africa," by W. B. Dickinson, Esq., of Leamington, on the presentation of two specimens of that currency, by Mr. Hampden and Mr. Dickinson, to the Numismatic Society.

Those rings (of which an engraving is given) possess a new feature, viz., the pointed ends, which Mr. Dickinson states, had not been previously noticed, as far as he was aware of, in the Celtic ring-money, so constantly discovered in Ireland, and which is also of great variety and form.

Specimens, however, of the Celtic ring-money of Ireland with the pointed ends, are known in this country.

I enclose you an engraving of a very curious specimen of such, in the form of an ear-ornament, which was discovered on the 15th of October, 1843, in a turf-bog (where it had lain for centuries undisturbed), in the neighbourhood of Macroom, county Cork, and is now in my collection. Its weight is two pennyweights, five grains, and it is of the purest gold. The spot in which it was discovered, is about four feet below the surface of the bog; and, as is generally the case in Ireland, no other article whatever was discovered with it, as stated to me by the person who found it. The workmanship is very rude, and evidently the production of an early and unskilful age. Though in the form of an ear-ornament, I cannot think it was ever used as such, as there is not the slightest sign or mark of wear or attrition near the points, which must have taken place had it ever been employed for such a purpose; but at the lower parts, and the sides about it, there are evident marks of its having been much used or in circulation; it wants but one grain to come under Sir William Betham's standard or graduated scale (viz. fifty-three grains, nine multiples of six being fifty-four). It has the appearance certainly of having lost that grain in the parts previously mentioned.

Original size.

There is another specimen of the Celtic ring-money with pointed ends, in the collection of Redmond Anthony, Esq. of Piltown, county Kilkenny, which I have seen. It is a small and very neat one, found in the county of Dublin, a few years since: weight one pennyweight, two grains; the centre is carved in lines lengthways.

Original size.

There is also a specimen with pointed ends in the collection of Robert Bateson, Esq., M. P., of Belvoir Park, county Antrim, found some years past, near Belfast, as communicated to me by James Carruthers, Esq. of Glennegagh, county Antrim, to whom it formerly belonged, and who has also very kindly sent me a sketch of it. It weighs four penny-weights, and bears a great resemblance to mine in the lower part, though otherwise different: it is more circular or crescent-like, as is Mr. Anthony's also.

A very respectable jeweller and silversmith of Cork has also informed me that he had one precisely similar to mine a few years since, but which he melted, being at the time much in want of fine gold.

These facts would shew that the pointed ends are not peculiar to the African ring-currency, but were also used in the Celtic ring-money of Ireland, and as such, would seem to indicate, or add another link to the eastern connection of Ireland in bygone days; for I consider the present form of the African ring-currency a continuation of an *ancient* form,—habits in those countries not suddenly or frequently changing, as with us,—and of the interior of which country, even in the present day, we know very little, and where few, if any, of the European customs have as yet penetrated.

I can hardly think that the penannular form,[1] in the

[1] The perfect ring has been generally considered as the emblem of eternity, having no beginning or end. Could it be possible

Celtic rings I have enumerated, was for the purpose of bending and unbending, either to try the purity of the metal, or for adapting to large or small fingers, as Mr. Dickinson supposes the object of that form in the African rings to be. The Celtic rings are much too solid for such a purpose. In my humble opinion, some other purpose in that form was originally intended, but what that may have been, I could barely take on me at present to say. Something may, however, hereafter turn up, which may throw more light on the subject than we now are aware of.

A friend has suggested to me, and I think with great probability of truth, that it is possible that the crescentic form has been given to these Celtic rings with a religious protective view. The worship of the moon is an idolatry of the most ancient date, and the crescent form may have been adopted to preserve, by its sacred character, the circulating medium from spoliation or debasement, in like manner as the ancient Greeks impressed the images of their gods upon their coins, as it is believed by many, in order to vouch for their purity and weight, and to secure them from damage. It also may have been given in consequence of, and to commemorate, the discovery "of sailing by night, and steering by the moon," which Sir William Betham so fully exemplifies in his "Etruria Celtica," such voyages being always undertaken with the "new moon."

Allow me, however, to add my full concurrence in Mr. Dickinson's opinions as to the jewel and ring-currency of ancient times; the many proofs of which he has with such

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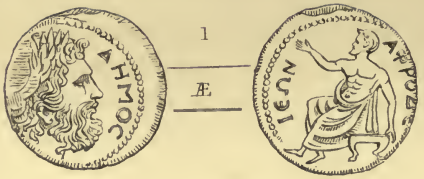
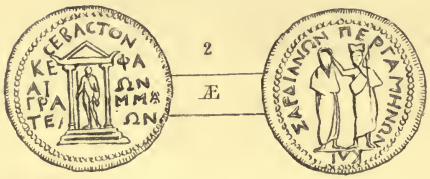
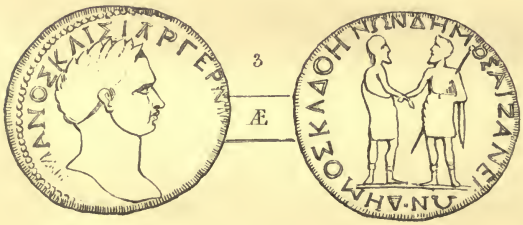
that the penannular form was intended to convey the idea that riches, although existing as long as time in its circular duration, must yet come to an end? The ancients were very symbolical in many of their works: the Bible abounds in instances of such.

Numismatic Chronicle Vol. VII. & V.







Drawn by F. Arundale.

UNEDITED GREEK COINS.

London, Published by the Numismatic Society 1844.

zeal and intelligence so ably and convincingly brought forward, and which I think it would be almost as useless to add to, as it would be idle or vain to attempt to refute them.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Very faithfully, yours,

EDWARD HOARE.

Cork, January 20th, 1844.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

P.S. While on the subject of the Celtic gold ring-currency, I may as well state, that there is a very curious specimen, in the form of a *horse-shoe*, in the collection of Mr. Anthony, of Piltown. It weighs fifteen pennyweights, and was found in 1842, in the county of Clare.

II.

OBSERVATIONS ON SOME UNEDITED COINS, PRINCIPALLY OF ASIA MINOR.

BY SAMUEL BIRCH, ESQ.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 22nd February, 1844.]

THE coins illustrated in the present paper are chiefly from the collection of Mr. Steuart, purchased by the Museum. They are all of great value to the cabinets of the Museum from their high state of preservation, and many of the unedited types are of more than usual interest. Mr. Doubleday, to whom the task devolved, in the first instance, of examining this collection, noted the new types, and com-

municated them to me, and I add the following observations on them. I have also added a few other coins, selected from our collection, which I have found in the course of my researches for other purposes.

LAUS, LUCANIÆ.

ΖΑΛ. Human-headed bearded bull going to the left; head reverted; exergue an acorn.

℞.—ΖΑΛ. Similar bull; no adjunct in the exergue. AR. 5.

This coin only differs from others of this Lucanian town by the adjunct; but I have introduced it into my list, to shew that this bull is either the type of the Achelöus,[1] or else of the river Laus, from which the town took its name. The history of this town has already been given by M. Millingen.[2] The coin is of the time of the original Achæan colonists, and prior to the subjugation of the state to the Lucanians, B. C. 390. The Achelöus is mentioned by Sophocles, as assuming the shape of a bull, a serpent, and a human body, with a bulls' head,[3] or horns.[4] The reasons which induced the ancients to represent rivers as bulls with human heads, and as men with bulls' horns, I have already given elsewhere;[5] and I may add to the authorities usually cited, that of *ὁ βουκέρως Βρύχων*, or "*bull-horned Brychon*,"

[1] Thus the Achelöus, *Ἀχελοῖο ἄθλον*, is found on the coins of Metapontum. Millingen Anc. Unedit. Mon.; and Consid. sur la Num. de l'Anc. Ital., p. 23.

[2] Considér. sur la Numism. de l'Anc. Ital. 8vo. Flor. 1841. pp. 50, 51.

[3] *Ἀνδρείῳ κύτει βουκράνος*. Trachiniæ, l. 12. Cf. Scholiast *οἱ ποταμοὶ ταυρόκρανοι διετυποῦντο, κ. τ. λ.*; but this is not strictly true as regards works of art. The minotaur is the only type to which this epithet could be applied.

[4] The other reading of the Trachiniæ, *ἀνδρείῳ τυπῷ βούπρῳρος*.

[5] Proceedings of Royal Soc. of Lit. 1843. Vase of Hercules and Achelöus.

applied by Lycophron, in his Alexandra, to that river. The inscription on each side, Λαι, the commencement of Λαῖνος,[6] which is found occasionally divided on the two sides. The reason of the appearance of the acorn on the currency of Laus is unknown; and the name, the same as that of people, derived by etymologists from λάοι, stones, might be connected with the Achæan legend of the oak, whence ants, the autochthonous Myrmidons, derived their origin. The river Laus divided Lucania from the Bruttii.

PERGAMUS AND SARDIS.

ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ. Old bearded figure on the right, standing, and crowning another.

R.—CEBACTON ΚΕΦΑΛΙΩΝ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΩΝ. Distyle temple, in which is a figure standing, holding a lance. Æ. 4½. (Pl. i. fig. 2).

The Σεβάστον is immediately over the temple, the rest diffused through the area. An unedited coin of Aezanes, in the same collection, subsequently cited, completely explains the meaning of the obverse of the present type. The two-aged figures represent the respective demi, or personified people of Pergamus and Sardis; one, in sign of an alliance, conferring a civic crown upon the other. The sepulchral stelæ of Asia Minor shew that these crowns were very liberally bestowed on citizens.[7] The reverse

[6] This was the ethnic name. Compare Ρηγινος, Νεοπολιτης, Συρακοσιος, Ναγιδικον, on their respective coins.

[7] In this respect the type brings to our remembrance the statues of the demos of Syracuse crowning that of Rhodes. Polybius (Hist. v. fol. Par. 1609, p. 419), given the Rhodians by Hiero II. and Gelo II., and placed in the Deigma of Rhodes, and the decree of the Byzantians, in the Oratio De Corona, of Demosthenes, στᾶσαι δὲ καὶ εἰκόνας τρεῖς ἐκκαιδεκάπηχεις ἐν τῷ Βοσπορίχῳ στεφανουμένον τὸν δᾶμον τῶν Ἀθεναίων ὑπὸ τῷ

bears testimony to the erection of a temple to Augustus, which is confirmed by Tacitus; since they alone, among the eleven cities, when contending for a similar honour to Tiberius, relied upon the ædes, or small chapel of Augustus erected by them.[8] As on the occasion of this contention the people of Sardis and Pergamus were rivals, it is probable that the coin was not struck during the reign of Tiberius; and as a similar alliance of these two towns has been published by M. Mionnet,[9] during the reign of Domitian, while a Claudius Cephalion[10] was prætor, for the second time, under Hadrian; the true epoch to which the present coin should be assigned, is probably that of Domitian, or Nerva.

EUMENIA PHRYGIÆ.

ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Head of Augustus to the right.

Ꝛ.—ΟΥΛΛΕΡΙΟΣ ΖΜΕΡΤΟΡΙΞ ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ. Bull going to the right. Æ. 4½.

The name of the magistrate, probably an[11] ἀρχιέρευς, is new, and the type. It is, however, like all those under Augustus, without the titles of the emperor. The bull may refer to the river Glaucus,[12] in whose vicinity it was located, or the Cludrus.[13] Bulls were also sacred to Cybele, the national deity.

δάμῳ τῶν Βυζαντίων καὶ Περινθίων. ed. J. Bremi. 8vo. Lond. 1837. pp. 172-3.

[8] Tacit. An. iv. 55. Pergamenos eo ipso nitebantur æde Augusti ibi sita, satis adeptos creditum. This temple was dedicated to Roma and Augustus. Cf. Tacit. An. iv. 37.

[9] Suppl. v. 431. [10] Ib. p. 436, No. 978-9.

[11] Cf. Sestini, Classes Generales, No. 122. Mionnet.

[12] Sestini, loc. cit. and Mus. Fontana, tab. iii. 17, p. 114.

[13] Pliny.

HIERAPOLIS.

ΔHM(OC). Youthful head, with flowing hair, to the right, countermarked with a small figure.

R.—IEPAΠ.....N NEΩKOPΩN. Table, on which are placed two prize vases, beneath two diotas. Æ

The games celebrated in this city were the Pythian and Actian.[14] The neocorate is common to the autonomous currency, and commences with Caracalla; those under the previous emperors being without it. This would bring down the autonomous coin to the epoch of Caracalla.

AEZANES PHRYGIÆ.

....TIANOΣ KAIΣAP ΣEB. ΓEP. Bust of Domitian to the right.

R.—ΔHMOΣ AIZANEΩN ΔHMOΣ KAΔOHNΩN. The demi, represented with short dresses, and endromides on their feet, shaking hands; the one to the right holds a lance. Æ. (Pl. i. fig. 3).

The demi are represented as ancient Phrygians. Many of these alliances were merely honorary, and were generally engraven on columns, or stelæ, in the respective cities. These figures may have represented actual statues, like those on the coin of Pergamus and Sardis, already noticed.

DIONYSOPOLIS PHRYGIÆ.

IOYΛIA ΔOMNA CЄBAC.. Bust of Julia Domna to the right.

R.—ΔIONYCOΠOΛЄITΩN XAΒHC ANЄΘHKЄN. Diana Lucifera holding in each hand a torch, full face; at her left side a smaller similar figure. Æ.

Independent of the fabric of the above coin, the following reason may be given for assigning it to the Phrygian, rather than the Mœsian city, viz.: the great prevalence of the formula ἀνεθήκε, in Phrygia; for out of thirty-two of these

[14] Sestini, Classes Generales, p. 122.

legends, eleven are found on coins of Phrygia.[15] The occurrence of a magistrate's name is an additional argument in favour of its belonging to Phrygia, for we do not find any names on the coins of the Mœsian town. The type of Diana Lucifera proves the worship of that goddess there.

Tiberiopolis Phrygiæ.

ANTONINUS PIUS.

1. AYT. KAI. AΔP. ANTONINOC. Head of Antoninus, laureated to the right.

   R.—TIBEPIO.....HNΩN. The god Lunus standing, dressed in long garments reaching to the ancles; in his right hand a ball, in his left a long spear. Æ.

GORDIANUS PIUS.

2. AYT. K.M. ANTΩ. ΓOPΔIANOC. Bust of Gordian, laureated to the right.

   R.—TIBEPIOΠOΛEITΩN. Male stag going to the right, and looking back. Æ.

In No. 2, the engraver, by mistake, has, in the first instance, omitted the PI, and then put it in the area beneath the E and O. Little is known of this Phrygian town, except from geographers.[16] It was in the vicinity of Eumenia. The stag on the reverse of the coin of Gordianus Pius probably alludes to the worship of Apollo and Diana which prevailed there.[17] The latter both in her ordinary type, and in that of the Ephesian Diana.

BAGÆ LYDIÆ.

AYT. KA. CEΠT. CEOYHPOC ΠEP. Bust of the emperor, in armour, to the right.

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[15] Cf. Mionnet, Supp. ix. Index, p. 181.

[16] Cf. Ptolemæus. Council of Constantine III. Männert, Geographie—Kleinasien.

[17] Mionnet, Supp. vii. pp. 662-8, tom. iv. 372-3.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΓΑΙΟΥ ΑΡΧΟΝΤΟC ΒΑΓΗΝΩΝ. Figure on horseback, darting a javelin at three bearded barbarians, two of whom are fallen under the horse's feet. A military figure, holding a spear and shield (Mars), precedes the figure on horseback; and Minerva, behind, assists with a spear and buckler. Æ. 10.

The present coin is probably intended to record the campaign of Severus in the East, when, attended by his sons Geta and Caracalla, he rapidly made himself master of Seleucia, Babylon, and Ctesiphon, and advanced far into the Parthian territories. The fallen figures are apparently Asiatic, and are represented as entirely overthrown by the emperor's rapid attack. The figure in armour who precedes must be Mars Gradivus, the especial protector of the Roman power, while Minerva, typical of warlike foresight and success, or else Bellona, accompanies Mars. The same Caius, who was archon under Severus, appears on the contemporaneous coins of Geta,[18] and on one autonomous type. Little is known of Bagæ.[19]

BLAUNDUS LYDIÆ.

1. Old bearded head on a fillet.

R.—ΜΛΑΥΝΔΕΩΝ. Fortune standing; in her right hand a cornucopiæ; in her left a rudder. Æ. 3. (*British Museum.*)

TITUS.

2. TITOC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Head of Titus, laureated to the right.

R.—ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟC ΦΟΙΝΙΞΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΒΛΑΟΥΝΔΕΩΝ. Ceres standing, to the left, holding in her right hand two spikes of corn; in her left, a wand. Æ. 4. (*British Museum.*)

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[18] Mionnet, Supp. vii. 328. Then archon for the first time. Cf. id. iv. p. 18. No. 90. Supp. vii. 326. The coin of Geta reads archon only.

[19] Ex eccl. notitiis. Eckhel iii. 94. Cf. however, Cramer's Asiatic Geogr. vol. i. 345.

CARACALLA.

3. AYT. KAI. M. AY. ANTΩNEINOC. Bust, in the paludamentum of the emperor, to the right.

R.—EΠI AP. A. AYP. TEIMOΘEOY BAAYNΔEΩN. Hercules, seizing the triple Geryon, who is about to fall, holding his shield. The hero strikes him with his club. In the area, two zebus. Æ. 12½. (*British Museum.*) (Pl. i. fig. 4.)

GALLUS.

4. A. K. ΠO. T. ΓAΛΛOC. Bust of Gallus, laureated to the right.

R.—EΠI APX. A. AY. ΠAΠIOY....YNΔEΩN. Horseman, holding in his right hand a ball; in his left a.... horse led by Mercury. Æ. 12. (*British Museum.*)

The little that is known of the town of Blaundus, is chiefly enhanced by the medallic light thrown upon it by its interesting currency. It was previously known to have been a colony of Macedonians; but the coin, No. 2, proves that it was also connected with the Phœnicians, who, as they are first mentioned, had probably formed an earlier settlement. Although not perfectly distinct, the female figure is probably Demeter. No. 3, struck under the archonship of Aurelius Timotheus, offers the myth of Hercules and Geryon, treated in the Asiatic manner. It appears from Hecatæus, that Geryon was king of the continent round Ambracia and Amphilochus, and not of any island beyond the sea named Erythia, nor of Iberia;[20] and this version, which would so well account for the appearance of Geryon on the oldest fictile Greek vases, where he is generally represented as three Hellenic warriors,[21] would also coincide with the supposition, that the myth formed part of the

[20] Hecatæus in Arrian, Exp. Alex. II. 16. According to Arrian, the Tyrian Hercules was worshipped at Tartessus.

[21] De Witte, Description d'une Coll. des Vases peints. 8vo. Par. 1837, pp. 81, 124, 139.

tradition of the Macedonian colonists, among whom the exploits of Hercules were held in national veneration. The later mythologists placed the scene of his exploits in Iberia, and the island of Erythia,[22] near Gadeira, and described his form as a union of three human bodies (*τριῶν ἔχων ἀνδρῶν συμφυὲς σῶμα συνηγμένον εἷς ἐν κατὰ τὴν γαστέρα ἐσχίσμενον δέ εἰς τρεῖς ἀπὸ λαγόνων τε καὶ μηρῶν*), which is attested by all works of a late art. I will not insist here on the relation which Geryon bore to Pluto, the analogy of his name with that of Charon, and of his two-headed dog Orthros with that of Kerberos, or of the strange intermixture of the herds of Geryon and Hades (Pluto) at the river Anthemus;[23] but it is singular that the oxen of Geryon are called *Φοινίκες βοῦς*, "*red*," or "*Phœnician cows.*" An enchorial tradition placed the sepulchre of Geryon at the Lydian town of Temenothyræ,[24] so that it is not improbable that there may have been another scene of the exploit. The last type either represents Priam led by Mercury to the tent of Achilles, or else the emperor under the protection of this god advancing to the campaign.

MÆONIA LYDIÆ.

ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Head of Nero to the right.

℞.—ΜΑΙΟΝΩΝ ΜΕΝΕΚΡΑΤΟΥ (area) $\frac{\text{E}}{\text{ΚΛ}}$ TI. Veiled figure standing in a peplus, looking to the right. Æ. 4½.

A coin in a most beautiful state of preservation. The legend of the reverse, of course, reads *Ἐπὶ Τιβέριου Κλανδιοὺ Μενεκράτους Μαιόνων*. The figure is probably Juno, or Agrippina Iunior, then wife of Claudius, under the attri-

[22] Arrian, loc. cit. Apollod. Biblioth. ii. sc. v. p. 10.

[23] Apollod. loc. cit.

[24] Paus. lib. i. Attic. According to the Greeks of Pontus, he went to Scythia (Herodot. iv. 8). Cf. Tret. Chil. iv., No. 176, for an account of trees distilling blood at his sepulchre.

butes of Juno. A coin of very inferior preservation already existed in the Museum, from Mr. Borrell's collection. The present, a perfect gem, is from that of Mr. Steuart.

SILANDUS LYDIÆ.

1. Head of Hercules, to the right.

   R.—ΣΙΛΑΝΔΕΩΝ. River god (Hermus), reclining to the left. Æ. 4.

COMMODUS.

2. ΑΥΤ(Ο) ΚΑΙ. ΑΥΡΗ....ΟΔΟC. Bust of the emperor, laureated in the paludamentum, to the right.

   R.—ΕΠΙ CΤΡ. ΤΑ(Τ)ΙΑΝΟΥ CΙΛΑΝΔΕΩΝ. River god reclining, holding a branch and urn; before it another figure, kneeling, clasps a tree with the right hand, and holds a pedum in the left. Æ. 9.

LUCILLA.

3. ΕΕΒΑΕΤΗ ΛΟΥΚΙΛΛ. Head of Lucilla, to the right.

   R.—CΙΛΑΝΔΕ(ΩΝ). Female figure, completely veiled; on her head a calathus; at her left side an ear of corn. Æ. 5½.

Little or nothing is known of Silandus, now Silendi, from ancient authorities; and of the three types autonomous, the one represents the head attributed to Hercules; and the reverse, the Hermus, in whose valley the city was situated. The second type, that of Commodus, perhaps, presents some local myth connected with the same river; for Fauns, holding the pedum, or under trees, are not uncommon on Asiatic coins. Since, however, the artists frequently adopted, for reasons now unknown to us, general stories, and the hair of the figure, bound by a fillet, is long and unlike that of the Fauns, this type may be intended for Narcissus admiring himself in the waters of the fountain. The coins of this town, already published, were struck under the same Tatianus,[25] who appears to have held the functions of

[25] Mionnet, Supp. viii. pp. 434, 435.

archon, or high-priest, and strategos, during this reign. The last type is that of a Greek deity, treated in the Asiatic style. Mionnet sometimes[26] calls it the Samian Juno, and sometimes the image of Proserpine. Now since this is a common type of Sardis, and appears accompanied with the epithet[27] Κορηια, and Χρυσονθεινα, in reference to the game instituted in honour of Proserpine, or Pherephatta, and often with the attributes of an ear of corn and poppy, [Δημητρίακων καρπῶν,][28] it is probable that this type was rather that of Ceres or Pherephatta, than of Juno, to whom it offers few points of relation. On a gem in the Museum, a female figure, similarly treated, is attended with the attributes of the Sun and Moon: in allusion, perhaps, to the enchorial worship of Dindymene, who, we know from Herodotus, had a temple at Sardes.[29]

APHRODISIAS CARIÆ.

1. Bust of Eros to the right.

   R.—ΑΦΡΟΔ..ΙΕΩΝ. Rose. Æ. 1. (*British Museum*).

2. .... ΔΗΜΟC. Bearded head, bound with a laurel, to the right.

   R.—ΑΦΡΟΔ..CΙΕΩΝ. Philosopher seated on a stool, draped from the waist, and the drapery passing over the left shoulder, extending right hand as if speaking. He places his left hand on the stool. Æ. 5½. (*British Museum.*) (Pl. i. fig. 1.)

3. ΑΦΡΟΔΙCΙΕΩΝ. Protome of Pallas, wearing the ægis, to the right.

   R.—ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟC ΥΙΟC ΑΦΡΟΔ(ΙCΙΕΩΝ). Ephesian Diana, full face, in a distyle Ionic temple; shield in the pediment; on one side of goddess a seated draped

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[26] In the types of Sardis, Supp. vii. p. 429.

[27] Mion. loc. cit. pp. 426-27. Sestini, Class. Gen.

[28] Diod. Sic. Cf. also Cereale papaver.

[29] Ἐν δὲ αὐτῇσι (Σάρδισι) καὶ ἱρὸν ἐπιχωρίης θεοῦ Κυβήβης. Herod. Terps. 102. This was burnt by the Athenians, and was the cause of the Persian war.

figure; on the other a bust, or Hermaic stele. Æ. 5. (*British Museum.*)

No. 2 is a coin of more than ordinary interest, from the type of the reverse, which may, perhaps, enable us to add another personage to the Greek iconography. I believe that it represents Apollonius of Aphrodisias, whose works have unfortunately been lost, but scattered notices of which have been preserved. He was high priest probably of this very city; and as the officer under whom the currency was issued appears to have been an ἀρχίερευς,[30] this coin may have been issued during his high priesthood. His known works are: a treatise on the affairs of Caria[31] (τὰ Καρίκα), eighteen books of which are cited by the author of the Etymologicum Magnum;[32] and another on those of Tralles.[33] There is also some reason for supposing that he wrote in Alexandria a general geography.[34] He wrote also concerning Orpheus and his mysteries,[35] and he has even been claimed as a Christian;[36] but his office was rather that of high priest of Aphrodite,[37] the characteristic deity of that city; or else of the Ephesian Diana, whose worship is proved by the type of the second coin which we have given.

The coin, No. 3, is probably of the period of the civil war, as Ἀπολλώνιος ὗιος, or Apollonius the younger, is found on the coins of the same city on reverses of Augustus

[30] Mion. Supp. vi. pp. 455, 456. Ἐπὶ Ζηνῶν(ος) ἀρχί(ερεως) ἀρχινέοκ(ορου) κ. τ. λ.

[31] Suidas voce. Fabricius Biblioth. lib. iii. c. 21. Ὁ τὰ Καρίκα γράψας.

[32] Etymolog. Mag. voce χώλον τεῖχος.

[33] Suidas et Etym. loc. cit.

[34] Opusc. Myth. e Gall. 8vo. Lond. Preface.

[35] Suid. loc. cit.

[36] Franckius, as cited by Boeckh, C. I. Græc. Ad. No. 2746.

[37] Dorvill. Ad. Chariton, init. Boeckh, C. I. Græc. p. 102. Pars xii. sect. 4, No. 2749.

and Livia. M. Millingen seems to incline to the opinion of the Abbé Belley,[38] who conjectured the υἱος to be in relation to the divinity, as Ἀπολλώνιος υἱος Ἀφρόδιτης, "Apollonius, the son of Venus;" but a coin, in a far better state of preservation, belonging to a cabinet of a noble collection, has the completion of the legend Ἀφροδεσίεων in the exergue. The connection of Apollonius Molo, the tutor of Cicero, a native of Rhodes, to whom the coins in the inscription, No. 2, have been referred, is not distinctly proved.

TABÆ CARIÆ.

Old bearded head to the right.

Ꝛ.—ΑΡΤΕΜΩΝ ΠΑΠΙΟΥ ΑΡ. ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ. Jupiter standing, profile to the right, holding on his left arm an eagle, and launching a thunderbolt with his right, which is raised. AR. 3.

This city having been already discussed in the Dissertation of Mr. Whittal,[39] it is unnecessary to do more than notice the type, which presents some differences from the small brass coin published by that gentleman. The object on the left arm of Jupiter is his eagle; and a small bronze figure in the Museum represents him with the same bird. The word ΑΡ, probably the initial ΑΡΧ of Ἀρχόντος, is also additional on this coin; but is found on another drachm.

Obv.—Same head.

Ꝛ.—ΑΡΤΕΜΩΝ ΠΑΠΙΟΥ ΑΡ. ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ. Diana, profile to the right, and holding a torch and bow.

BUBASTITES NOMOS.

Head of Hadrian, laurelled, to the right.

Ꝛ.—BOYBAC...She-cat, going to the right. Æ. 2¾. (*British Museum.*)

[38] Mémoir de l'Acad. d. Inscr. and Belles Lettres, vol. xv.

[39] Numism. Chron. Vol. III. p. 99, et seq. Taba was the Carian word for *rock*, and was founded by the hero Tabus. Cramer, Geogr. of Asia Minor, ii. 211.

Only one coin of this name has been edited, the one which appears in the work of M. Tochon D'Annecy,[40] and is copied by M. Mionnet into his lists. It belongs to the French collection. The present coin, which represents a she-cat, identifies the animal seen upon the hand of the figure of that type to be a cat, as M. Tochon had conjectured; but as no coin of this type had come under my notice in our collections, and as the engraving in M. Tochon's work was not very distinct, owing to the small size of the object on the coin,[41] I did not feel myself authorized, on a former occasion, to recognise this animal. The worship of the cat at Boubastis, the city of the Egyptian Pasht, or Diana, of which this animal was the living emblem, perfectly agrees with Egyptian tradition; but the remark of Stephanus Byzantinus, cited by M. Tochon, with regard to the Egyptians calling[42] a cat Boubastos, is not agreeable to our knowledge of the Coptic, or the sacred language.[43]

III.

ANCIENT "COYNING YRONS."

[Read before the Numismatic Society, January 25, 1844.]

Cursory Observations upon the Ancient Dies or Coining Irons for the Hammered Money, as used in England from the earliest period, from actual inspection of a considerable number of them accidentally discovered a few years back, in one of the Vaults of the Record Office, Westminster.

ALTHOUGH Ruding and others talk of the "*Coyning Yrons*," the "*Stapells* and *Punzones*," i.e. Standards and Puncheons,

[40] Médailles des Nomes de l'Egypte. 4to. Par. 1822. p. 172.

[41] Num. Chron. Vol. II. p. 100.

[42] Βουβάστον τὸν ἄιλουρον φάσι. Steph. Byz. de Urb. voce. This might refer to the deity Bubastus, a male type of Pasht.

[43] In Coptic, and in hieroglyphics, a cat is ⲙⲁⲩ. Cf. Champollion, Gr. Eg. p. 83.

Pl. II.

ANCIENT COINING IRONS.

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 1. The Standard or Lower Die.

No. 2. The Trussell Puncheon or Upper Die.

The drawing is one half the size of the original.

Published by the Numismatic Society 1844.

Dies, &c. for the Hammered Money, they, in no instance that I am aware of, describe their actual form, or the mode of their application, or speak of them as if they had seen them. I am aware it will be considered by some too trifling a subject for particular notice; yet still I have reason to believe there are many others who will appreciate, with pleasure, any circumstance, however trifling, which tends to illustrate the rise and progress of the numismatic art in this country, from the rude and barbarous state in which it existed two centuries ago, compared with the improved mode of coinage in use at the present time, with the perfect, beautiful, and expeditious machinery as employed in the Royal Mint.

About the end of December 1834, the periodicals of the day published the following brief account.

"Society of Antiquaries.—Sir Henry Ellis then read a communication from Sir Francis Palgrave to himself on some Numismatic Antiquities in his charge, as keeper of the Records of the Chapter of Westminster Abbey. His predecessors in this Office appear to have been Treasurers, or even Masters of the Mint to the Kings of England, from the time of Canute down to a comparatively recent date. And there now remain in the Office a great number of Dies and a Bag of Coins, the former being of various eras, and generally much worn, and the latter for the most part, counterfeits of the time of Henry VII. Two of the Coins, and impressions in Wax from some of the Dies accompanied this communication, from this sole representation, as Sir Francis himself remarks, of the Saxon Cabinet."

About the beginning of the year 1835, I was introduced to Sir Francis Palgrave, at the Record Office Treasury

of the Exchequer Chapter-House, Poets' Corner, Westminster, who submitted to my inspection the coining irons above alluded to. They consisted of *sixty-four standards*, and *one hundred and twenty-three trussells*. The whole of them (with the exception of two or three that had been cleaned a little to impress the wax above-mentioned) were completely encrusted with a thick coat of rust. He also showed me a leathern bag, containing a great number of the counterfeit groats of Henry VII. They are cast in white metal (tin and lead). A specimen accompanies this paper.

The account which Sir F. Palgrave gave of them was, that they had been recently discovered in one of the vaults of the Record Office, amongst much lumber, together with the bag of coins, where they must have lain for ages. Sir Francis having expressed a wish for their preservation from further decay, and feeling considerable interest myself to assist in that object, I willingly undertook to clean them, and, as far as possible, prevent further corrosion; and for that purpose they were placed in my hands.

After much care and trouble, I succeeded in removing the impervious veil which the ruthless hand of time had so unsparingly spread over them, and was rewarded by finding that some few still sufficiently retained their impressions to be identified; but the greater part were so worn by use, and corroded by rust, as to be almost illegible. After having done all that appeared necessary for their preservation, I had a cabinet constructed, in which they were placed, and returned to Sir Francis.

These coining irons were for the silver monies of Edward III. and Henry VII.; viz. groat, half-ditto, and penny, mostly of the York mint. I shall now attempt to describe their appearance when delivered to me, and the

mode of their application, from observations and conclusions deduced from the appearance of the tools themselves, in the state in which the coiner had left them.

All the standards (see plate, fig. 1), or under-dies, have the impression of the *obverse* side of the coin engraved upon them; from which I conclude it was *always* engraved on the standard, or lower-die, in preference to the trussell; as by this means a more certain and perfect impression was obtained, on account of the greater steadiness of this die.

The *trussell-puncheons*, or upper dies, all have the impression of the reverse side of the coin engraved thereon. (See plate, fig. 2).

The standard, or lower-die, appears, from its formation, to have been strongly fixed into a block of wood or iron, by means of the square spike, or tang, which forms the lower part of this die.

The trussell-puncheon, or upper die, is a round punch, with the impression engraved on it, as before stated. When the blank piece of metal intended to be coined was laid carefully upon the standard or lower die, the trussell was then placed upon it, and probably held over it in a *clipped* or *twisted hazel stick*, held in the hand of the coiner, while a labourer struck the trussell with a sledge hammer; a similar practice being in use to the present time, by the smith, in the use of his small punches in the forging of iron.

The whole of these dies were much worn; and being considered unfit for further use, were returned to the Exchequer, and *new* ones obtained in lieu of them, as appears to have been the custom of that period.

The number of standards, compared with the trussells, found upon this occasion, seem to correspond exactly as to the proportion usually delivered to the different mints at that period; viz. about *two trussells* to *one standard*, the

greater portion of the labour being upon the trussell, or upper die, from the concussion of the repeated blows of the hammer; which is evidenced from the appearance of these dies, all the trussells having a *mushroom-top formed* by the *continued* beating of the hammer; many of them being also split, from the force of the blow in bringing up the impression, which at last, perhaps, was but imperfectly effected.

Several of these trussells had the *steel face* entirely broken off, from the force of the concussion; and many others were so much defaced about the table of the impression, that nothing remained to distinguish what coin they were intended for.

During the time these coining irons were in my possession, I attempted to take some impressions in silver; but I could not succeed so well as I hoped to have done, on account of the corroded and worn state of the dies.

The three impressions, which accompany this paper, are those struck by me in the dies of Edward III. The counterfeit coin is one of those found in the leathern-bag, before-mentioned.

JOHN FIELD.

January, 1844.

IV.

THOMAS SIMON AND THE ROETTIERS.

SIR,

I HAVE been favoured by Peter Cunningham, Esq., of the Audit Office, with the sight of a document preserved among the records of that establishment, entitled an

"Accompt of Sir William Parkhurst, and Sir Anthony St. Leger, Knights Wardens of H. M. Mint, for payments and disbursements from 31 Dec. 1662 to 20 Dec. 1666."

Under the head of "Annuities and Speciall Warrants" occur the following items:—

"To Thomas Simonds, Graver, Annuity £50 for 3 years	£150	0	0
(In the margin) "N.B. deduct £12, 10*s*.			
" Peter Blondeau, Engineer, Annuity £100 for 2 years	200	0	0
" the three Roettiers, Gravers . . .	50	0	0"

Under the head of "Salaries" we have—

"To the Chief Graver at £30 for 4 years . .	120	0	0
" Under Graver at £40 for 2¾ . .	110	0	0"

These notices are interesting and useful, as evidence of a fact (the date of Simon's death), which from Vertue's time, until within the last two years, had baffled the researches of every antiquary. The discovery of Mrs. Simon's Petition[1] to government, for money due to her "late husband," afforded inferential evidence that he died in 1665; the subsequent discovery of his Will,[2] which was proved in *August* 1665, shewed that it was previous to that date; and now the payments above mentioned furnish proof that it occurred subsequent to 30th June of that year, for the deduction of 12*l*. 10*s*. (one quarter's pay) from the total amount of the three years' annuity, shews that he had entered on the third quarter of the third year (1665), but had not entered on the fourth, evidencing that he was living on the 1st July 1665, while the circumstance of the Will proves he had "departed this life" previous to, or very early in, August. Thus the period of his decease is

[1] See Num. Chron. Vol. IV. p. 211. [2] Ibid. Vol. V. p. 161.

brought within as brief a compass, as the absence of any proof of the exact day could lead us to expect.

Another interesting fact is gathered from this "Accompt;" viz. that Simon's "Annuity" was much greater than the joint pay of the *three* Roettiers; and we observe, that in addition to this, he was receiving other remuneration as graver, under the term of "Salary."[3]

Thus we see Simon in receipt of his full pay at the mint, to the period of his death; and all the misrepresentations that have heretofore prevailed as to his being dismissed from his official employment, and superseded by the Roettiers, are by this, and the other authenticated papers alluded to, for ever and entirely dissipated.

Had Vertue, when he was compiling his account of the "Coins, Medals, and Great Seals of Thomas Simon," had access to these documents, throwing such light upon the very points where his keenest researches failed, how they would have gladdened the heart of that industrious artist and zealous antiquary.

B. N.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

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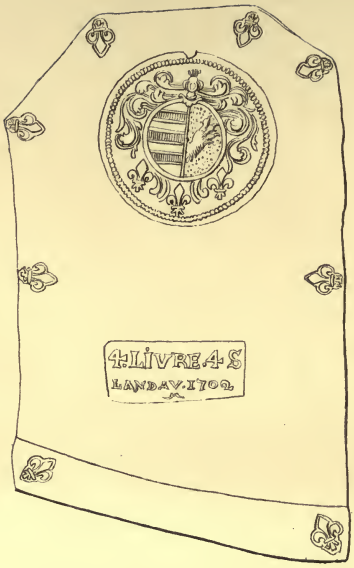
[3] Simon's "Salary" involves a question, Was he *Chief* or *Under Graver?* If the latter, the item of salary for two years and three quarters agrees with the period of the annuity; if Chief Graver, then the charge is for *four* years, which can only be made out by reckoning from 2nd June 1661, the date of his patent, as "*one* of His M^ties^ Chief Gravers," to July 1665, when he died, exactly four years. But then the "Accompt" only includes payments *from* 1662. Moreover, in Simon's patent of appointment, his salary is said to be £50; but the sums in the accompt are, for the Chief Graver £30, and the Under Graver £40, curious discrepancies, involving the fact of the *Under Graver* receiving more than the *Chief*.



Obsidional Money of Landau.

London. Published by the Numismatic Society 1844.

V.

SIEGE-MONEY OF LANDAU.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, February 23, 1843.]

THERE are not less than four towns in Continental Europe, bearing the name of Landau; but the place of which we have now to treat comprises a city and a fortress in Rhenish Bavaria, in the district of Wissembourg, a tract of country formerly appertaining to France. Its position is on the left bank of the Rhine, in 49° 13′ north lat., and 8° 10′ east long. Being situated in the very heart of the country that was the chief theatre of operations during the war that was called the "war of succession," it was subjected to all the horrors and constant apprehensions which its locality necessarily entailed upon it; and within the space of eleven years it underwent no less than four sieges, being alternately taken and retaken by the hostile forces, its possession being considered a point of considerable importance, inasmuch as its situation rendered it the key to the States of Germany.

The first siege occurred in 1702, when the Margrave Louis of Baden, commanding the army of the Rhine under the emperor, and in conjunction with the troops of the associated circles, blockaded it in the month of June, and compelled it to surrender on the 10th of September following.

In 1703 it was besieged, and taken by a French army under Marshal Tallard, who had defeated, in an obstinate engagement at Spire, a division of the allies which had advanced under the Prince of Hesse, to relieve the town. It capitulated on the 17th November.

In 1704 it was again besieged, and after holding out for

two months, was retaken by the allies commanded by the emperor's son, the Archduke Joseph, the young king of the Romans. The garrison, under the command of Monsieur de Laubanie, made a determined resistance, but ineffectually. Several medals were struck on this occasion to commemorate the archduke's success.

The fourth siege took place in 1713, when Marshal Villars, the commander of the French forces, having taken Spire and Worms, and reduced Friburg, invested Landau in the month of June, and on the 21st August compelled the garrison, amounting to seven or eight thousand men, under the government of Prince Alexander of Wirtemberg, to capitulate.

Obsidional pieces were struck only during the first and last of these sieges. Monsieur de Melac, the French governor of the place during the siege of 1702, being in want of money for the garrison, melted his own plate, and had it coined into four and two livre pieces, of which the largest of the two pieces herewith exhibited is a specimen. It is stamped with the arms of the governor, and in a compartment below the arms is the name of the city, and the year of the siege. It was current for four livres and four sous. The *fleurs de lis* stamped around it, appear to have been intended as a protection against clipping, while they served as the obvious distinction of a French coin.

The smaller piece was coined during the siege of 1713, when the Prince of Wirtemberg was commander of the fortress. He struck a variety of pieces, both in silver and gold. It is stamped with the arms of the prince, surrounded by the initial letters C. A. H. Z. W., Carl Alexander Herzog Zu Wirtemberg, below which is the date 1713. In a compartment in the upper part of the coin we read "PRO CÆS*arc* ET IMP*erio*;" and in another

compartment below, "BEL*agerd* LANDAV. 2 florins 8x" (creutzers), or one rix dollar. In each corner is impressed the cypher of the prince, surmounted by a ducal coronet.

The rarity of these pieces, as well as their historical interest, may render them worthy of the notice of the Numismatic Society.

B. N.

Clare Cottage, Priory Road,
February 20, 1843.

VI.

TIN-MONEY OF THE TRADING PORTS OF THE BURMAN EMPIRE.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 23, 1843.]

Clare Cottage, Priory Road,
November 4, 1843.

My dear Sir,

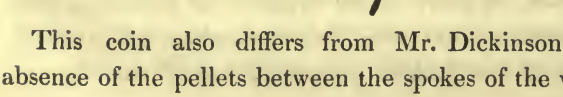
During a recent visit to Leamington, in Warwickshire, I met with, in the cabinet of Mr. Binley Dickinson (a member of the Numismatic Society), several specimens of the tin-money, which forms the common currency of the trading ports of the Burman empire; two of which pieces that gentleman has forwarded to me for presentation to the Society. The larger specimen is termed "*Kabéan*," but the denomination of the smaller piece I am unacquainted with.

One of these large tin-coins I presented to the Society in 1837; but Mr. Dickinson's specimen offers a remarkable difference in the type: for the animal, whether it be horse or buck, appears to be attached to a chariot, and bears a branch on its raised fore-foot, which will remind the collector of the Roman consular series of the biga of

branch-bearing centaurs, which forms a well-known device on the coins of the Aurelia family.

These Burmese coins appear of late years to have attracted some attention. They were noticed by Dr. Lee in his presidential address to the Society in 1837. Mr. Cullimore finds symbols upon them analogous to those found on Egyptian monuments; and Mr. Birch, of the British Museum, has, in a recent number of the Numismatic Chronicle, offered an elucidation of the inscription upon one of them; but his remarks scarcely apply to the coins before us, inasmuch as the letters, or characters, composing the inscription, differ very materially from those given in his statement. Many of the letters, or combinations of letters, which he adduces, are of a complicated and angular form, while those on our specimens are of a less elaborate and more circular character. After a close and minute examination, I can trace but three letters bearing any resemblance to those adduced by him, as a comparison of the following fac-simile, with those printed in his dissertation, will shew:—

A specimen, from the cabinet of Mr. Walter Hawkins, is exhibited herewith, for the purposes of comparison. It will be seen that the letters differ very slightly from those on Mr. Dickinson's coin; but they appear to be inverted, and read the contrary way:—



This coin also differs from Mr. Dickinson's, in the absence of the pellets between the spokes of the wheel.

In the Asiatic Society's Burmese Alphabet are two letters, similar in form to a corresponding number on these coins, which have the sound of *ka* and *bé;* hence the supposition, that the name of the coin, *Kabéan*, might form a part of the inscription. A friend of the writer's was for some years employed in trading all along the coast of Tenasserim; and at Tavoy, Martaban, and Rangoon, as well as among the numerous islands adjacent, he found these tin Kabéans the universal and ready currency; and where transactions on a large scale occurred, the coins were not counted, but measured by the basket. The smaller piece was current only at Martaban.

Mr. Dickinson's letter to me, containing an interesting and learned dissertation on the origin and purport of the device on these coins, accompanies this, and may be laid before the Society.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Yours very sincerely,
B. NIGHTINGALE.

To J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq.
Hon. Sec. of the Numismatic Society.

VII.

TIN-MONEY OF THE TRADING PORTS OF THE BURMAN EMPIRE.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 23, 1843.]

Leamington, September 1, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR,

WHEN you did me the favour to call upon me in Leamington, you expressed some interest in four Burmese coins in my possession; two large ones of tin, and two small ones of potin, or mixed metal of some kind. As the larger coins varied in some respects from the Burmese coin, described by you to the Numismatic Society, in a letter dated

April 20, 1837; and as the smaller ones were new to you; you paid me the compliment to request that I would submit the coins to the Numismatic Society, of which I have the honour to be a member, together with the impressions which the examination of them had left upon my mind. I now beg to transmit to you one of each of the coins, and I shall feel obliged if you will lay them before the Numismatic Society; and verbally, or by this communication, submit also the following observations, if you should deem them worthy of such distinction.

I understand from you, that the Burmese coin which you exhibited to the Numismatic Society, bears on the obverse only an animal, with branching feet and tail, surrounded by a double ring, within which runs a circle of pellets or studs. My large coin, in addition to the animal, which supports a branch upon its upheld right forefoot, shows what I cannot help considering a rude representation, of a male or female figure, leaning over from a chariot, much in the style of the unskilful imitations of the Greek or Roman chariots of victory found upon ancient British coins. The conjunction of this chariot type with the wheel symbol on the reverse, has forcibly struck me, as showing in the East, a similar attempt at copying the coins of the classical ancients, as we find amongst the rude Britons; and as habits are of a more enduring character in the East, than amongst Europeans, it is not improbable that this Eastern type of modern coinage was, in its origin, of an era nearly contemporaneous with that of our early British coinage.

I shall not presume to say a word about the question of the inscription; the subject is at present between yourself and Mr. Birch; and therefore it needs not, as it could not have, any elucidation from my pen: but I would wish to

offer a few remarks upon the doubtful animal represented upon the obverse.

I cannot avoid fancying the branches about the head and legs of the animal, to have some allusion to the luminous rays of the sun or moon; and in this opinion I am strengthened by the descriptions of other coins of a nearly similar kind found in the East. Captain Cautley discovered in Behat, in the remains of a submerged town, coins of the following character. On one side a female figure clothed, holding in her right hand a stalk, with a large open flower on its summit: on her right side an animal standing, with a stout straight back or body, which might pass for that of a deer or horse, but that the head resembles that of a bird, and is surmounted by a radiated crest, which at first looks like horns. I quote from the description given in that esteemed periodical, the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal; from whence I obtain also the following account. At Kanouj, Lieutenant Conolly found, amongst others, a coin, having on its reverse, with several symbols, a crescent, or new moon, and above it a small animal, apparently of the deer kind. Amongst the symbols is the tree-symbol, in the upraised foot of the deer, or antelope. It has been surmised that this deer animal is the antelope, or roe, attendant on Chandra, or the moon. Sir William Jones alludes to this attribute in his Hymn to Suria. I would here add, by way of parenthesis, can this have a common origin with the stag of Diana, and can the chariot be the copy of her chariot drawn by white stags? Major Moor, in his Hindu Pantheon, represents Mahadeva, or Siva, with an antelope in his hand, which he says is called Mrigu, or Sasin. "Siva," says Major Moor, "is Time, the Sun, Fire, the Destroyer, the Generator." Mahadeva has often the sol-

lunar emblem on his forehead. *Chandra, the kindred God*, or the Moon,[1] is represented drawn by a deer, but without the peculiar bird-like head, or rays.

From the above particulars, I am disposed to consider this bird-headed, head-and-leg-rayed, branch-bearing animal, an emblem of the sun or moon. I rather think, from the presence of the rays, of the former; and I imagine the figure altogether upon the obverse of the Burmese tin-coin, a representation of the Chariot of the Sun; or, it may be, of Mahadeva, in his sol-lunar character.

I am inclined to believe the chariot type borrowed, in the first instance, from ancient coins, from the following circumstance. The leaning-urgently-forward attitude of the figure in the chariot, so highly expressive of swift speed, is entirely at variance with the quiescent representation of objects adopted by rude nations, and evinces an origin from designs conceived and executed by a people of refined taste, and far advanced in the arts. And whence, it may be asked, had the rude Asiatics this type? The question may be answered by the reply which has been given to the same inquiry as to the rude Britons—from the Greeks. With his arms Alexander carried the arts of polished society, especially that of coinage, into the East, as we find from the long series of Bactrian, and other regal coins; and it strikes me it is not a very visionary opinion to suppose, that in the tin Burmese coin exhibited, we have an adaptation of the Greek chariot to the peculiar attributes of the Indian solar, or sol-lunar deity; and,

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[1] "The classical ancients made the moon both male and female; and Deus Lunus was worshipped at Charræ, Edessa, and all over the East."—*Jacob Bryant's Analysis of Ancient Mythology*, vol. i. p. 314.

further, that this type may have been continued through many remote centuries to the present day.

I have little to say about the small coin, save that, like yours, it bears only the animal and wheel; which latter figure, however star-like in form, is, from the centre perforation, and from the general analogy of the coin to the tin-coin, easily recognised as intended for a wheel.

If you should consider the above remarks worthy of the time and attention of the Numismatic Society, I should feel obliged by your bringing them forward; and especially if you would add to them any additional matter, which may compensate for the paucity of my information.

Requesting you to pardon the trouble I am giving you, I beg to assure you that I am, my dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

W. B. Dickinson.

To Benjamin Nightingale, Esq.

VIII.

TIN-MONEY OF THE TRADING PORTS OF THE BURMAN EMPIRE.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, January 25, 1844.]

Sion College, January 13, 1844.

My dear Sir,

At the meeting of the Society, held November 23, 1843, a letter was read from Mr. Binley Dickinson, of Leamington, accompanying one from Mr. Nightingale. Mr. Dickinson presented to the Society two of the large tin-coins used in the ports of the Burmese empire, and there so common, that they are measured by basketfuls. These coins bear various inscriptions, and for the most part display an animal, with branching horns, on the obverse, and a wheel on the reverse. Mr. Dickinson himself, in the

observations which accompanied the coins, came to the conclusion, that the animal was designed, most probably, to represent the sol-lunar character of Mahadeva. Mr. Birch replied, that the ports where these coins were current were at too great a distance from any part where Brahminism was prevalent, and that it could hardly be expected that the coins should bear allusion to Brahminical legends —that the religion of the country was Budhuism, and the chief object of worship was Budhu, or Bodh, under the form of Gaudma. It may perhaps be agreeable to the Society to inspect the accompanying MS., in the illuminated parts of which the history of Gaudma is depicted, and in each stage of which that deity is accompanied by the sacred hind, an animal which makes a considerable figure in Burmese tradition. The MS. itself is the property of the Rev. John Bathurst Deane, M.A., F.S.A., who has kindly forwarded it to me, for the purpose of being laid before the Society.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
HENRY CHRISTMAS.

To CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.
Hon. Sec. Num. Soc.

IX.

STYCAS FOUND AT YORK.

SIR,—Since the finding of the York stycas, which abound in coins of the prince and prelate, Osberht and Vulfhere, not one of which were met with in the discovery at Hexham, other types and varieties have turned up at York, very interesting to the numismatist.

A correspondent of mine has favoured me with some account of the examination of a considerable number belonging to the museum at York, not the least singular of which is a coin inscribed *Aeilred R.* Edilred Rex. The *Aeilred*, he says, consists of rather rudely formed letters. The varieties of this type have been hitherto found difficult to appropriate with certainty. Indeed, the supposed conjunction of Eanred and Edilred on some of those pieces is problematical. The coins of this fabric, in my possession, read thus:—

ÆEILRED R. = EANREDR.
ÆEILRED R. = EANRED.
ÆEILRED R. = ÆNRED.
ÆEILRED R. = EANRE.
ÆEILRED R. = EAN+RED.
ÆEILRED R. = LEOFDEƆN.

But I find a coin already published from the Hexham series, in the Archæologia (vol. xxv. Pl. 51. p. 306. No. 314), headed (erroneously) ÆEILREDA, which is clearly the same coin as the supposed new type of my correspondent found at York, reading EDILRED REX = AEILRED R. only advancing us a step or two to leave us in the same perplexity; and I fear we must remain so, until those other coins found amongst the Hexham hoard, some of undecided appropriation, and others not hitherto noticed, are in some way disposed of—such coins as EDILVEARD, HERRETH, CUNULF. And along with these I have three coins, the obverse all from the same die, reading EDILREDD REX, the reverses all differing. One reads FORDRED, another BRODER, and the third EDILVERLD, proving the same regal die to have been of access to each of those moneyers; and on strict examination of the coins, this system runs through the whole series, to a greater or

less extent. The letters, too, frequently on both sides of the coin, exhibit a marked difference in the formation and workmanship, although the moneyers, Vilheah, Vendleberht, Cunulf, Eadvini, and Folcnod, are certainly an exception to this fact.

I have another unpublished styca found at Hexham, inscribed EANBALD, with a pelletted circle, and a cross in the centre. On the other side ÆDILRED, without the cross, in the absence of title to either, perhaps struck on the joint authority of both king and bishops. Contemporary with the reigning prince, we have generally the coins of the archbishops, evidencing the privilege given to that influential class, whose members monopolised the entire literature, and probably the practised arts of the day, signally qualifying them to perform such duties as the fabricating and striking of the coins in question.

The precinct of the church has for the most part been the place of discovery of those pieces. As several of those stycas named have not been published, their connection with those of uncertain appropriation induced me to hazard these few remarks, in the hope that they may assist others more competent to clear away the difficulties that still hang about these interesting coins. I am, &c.

JOSEPH FAIRLESS.

Hexham, February 12, 1844.

MISCELLANEA.

"An Olla Podrida; or Scraps, Numismatic, Antiquarian, and Literary." By Richard Sainthill, of Topsham, Devon.

The limited space of the Numismatic Chronicle forbids an extended notice or review of Numismatic books; and the present handsome volume (printed for private distribution only, and liberally presented by the author to his friends) might be considered on that account as scarcely coming within the notice of the reviewer; but its appearance has led to a train of reflections, in which the recollection of what has been done by the little band of numismatists on the other side of the Irish Channel, has suggested a comparison with what has been done, or rather with what has *not* been done, in England. The fact is, that in England, with a few honourable exceptions, coins are *collected*, and often hidden away for nearly half a century. In Ireland they are examined, studied, and illustrated.[1] Here, it is "self-love," as gentle Pinkerton phrased it, "indulged in the extreme;" a verification of the sneer of Voltaire, that every man is *greedy of something*. Of course this feeling grows with age, till the man thus afflicted thinks of nothing else but the acquisition of something which another does not possess; nay, he will even go so far as to buy, at exorbitant prices, two coins of the same description, because a brother collector shall not boast of one.[2] We knew a *collector*, who was a singular example of this most odious form of second childishness. He bought and hoarded for years, but as for the illustration of a coin, he would have begrudged the outlay of the smallest piece of money for such a purpose. He is not alone in the list of "collectors" (and let us draw a wide distinction between this designation, and the honoured one of "numismatist," who, though not blessed with the pen of a ready writer, may, in many ways, promote numismatic science): two other "collectors" could be named as belonging to the same category; for though they amassed a princely collection of ancient coins, we have no record of their having expended,

[1] Vide, *inter alia*, the works of Mr. Lindsay, and the sound and excellent papers of Dr. A. Smith.

[2] We could give several anecdotes in illustration of this feeling, but it is not our province to chronicle such amiable traits.

in the whole course of their lives, a single farthing in the promotion of numismatic studies. To return to the volume which has led to these remarks: it contains, as its name expresses, a collection of scraps, consisting of contributions to newspapers and periodicals for many years past, illustrated by plates of coins, among which is a very interesting one, illustrating the history of the mint of Exeter, and portraits of individuals distinguished for their attachment to numismatic pursuits. Even the hyper-enthusiasm of Mr. Sainthill on some of his favourite topics, evinces the ardour with which he has applied himself to the investigation of numismatic remains, the most lasting and the most significant of all ancient monuments, though we think the re-publication of some of the letters relating to the officers of the mint, which appeared a few years since in the newspapers, might have been omitted: people are heartily tired of the abuse of one party, and the fulsome adulation of the other, and we sincerely hope the subject may not be revived in our days. We have no intention of entering into a critical notice of the contents of the volume, which contains a vast quantity of interesting matter relating to numismatics and numismatists; but we may be permitted to observe in regard to the triangle on the Irish coins of Henry III. and the Edwards, that many further proofs of its signification, of a much earlier date, might be cited; and that, so far from marvelling at the idea of its symbolising the Trinity, the wonder is that people could be found to suppose, for one single moment, that it signified any thing else.

Unpublished Penny of Ethelstan I. of East Anglia. —It appears to be now generally admitted, that Ethelstan, son of the chief monarch Egbert, and brother to Ethelwulf, reigned over East Anglia, from about the year 828 to about 841; and to him are assigned the greater part, if not the whole, of the coins attributed by Mr. Hawkins and his predecessors to Guthrum, the Dane, who was baptised in 878, by the name of Ethelstan, on his conversion to Christianity. A portion also of the pennies figured by Mr. Hawkins among the coins of the sole monarch Athelstan, are also transferred to Ethelstan I. of East Anglia.[1]

Already there are ten distinct types of the coins of this king described by Mr. Lindsay, in his excellent work, "A View of the Coinage of the Heptarchy;"[2] and a well preserved penny of this monarch, somewhat differing from any hitherto noticed, having lately fallen into my possession, I inclose you an impression, and hope this short notice may not prove uninteresting to the lovers of Anglo-Saxon coins.

[1] Silver coins of England, figs. 188, 189, 190. [2] See p. 54.

The obverse presents the letter ·Ā·, with a short line over the upper part, and a pellet on each side, all inclosed in an inner moniliform circle. Legend, EÞELNTA·N·I+ R.—A cross potent, in a similar inner circle. Legend, DAIRAE+D HHD. The last letter has a rather straight stroke to the left, so as to resemble a D. Weight, 19 grains. JOSEPH KENYON.

WORCESTER PENNY OF ALFRED.—IN the sixteenth number of the Numismatic Chronicle,[1] Mr. Hawkins notices two coins from the Cuerdale deposit, which, in the arrangement of the legends, resemble the Oxford type of Alfred, each bearing a name perhaps intended for that monarch; but with respect to the rest, he observes, "It were hopeless to guess what may be the meaning or intention of the other characters."

A penny of a similar type, lately washed up by the *silvery stream* of the Ribble, fell into my hands; and, being less blundered in the legends than those just alluded to, it presents a fairer chance for appropriation. The middle line of the obverse reads ELFRID, differing from the one engraved by Mr. Hawkins[2] in the third letter, which in his figure is an inverted L. The first and third lines are $\frac{\text{VIRI}\exists}{\text{IBI}^{\infty}\text{I}}$ similar to those on the figure quoted. The reverse differs totally, and furnishes in two lines, the name and addition of the Oxford moneyer, $\frac{\text{BERHV}}{\text{ΛLDHO}}$· Between the lines are three crosses, and four pellets above and below, disposed in a cruciform manner.

Notwithstanding the similarity of type, and the name of the moneyer, I think few numismatists will feel disposed to consider this an Oxford penny, and that the letters VIRICIRISI are put by mistake for ORSNAFORDA. In the reign of Athelstan, the chief monarch, we find coins with VERI struck at Worcester. The same mint is designated in the reign of Cnut by VVIRI; in that of Edward the Confessor by VVIHRE; in those of Harold II. and William I. in a similar manner; and in that of Henry III. by VVIRIC; besides numerous other methods of spelling in these and other reigns, identical with, or more or less resembling, the first line on the coin in question.

I submit, then, to the judgment of more skilful numismatists, that there can be scarcely any doubt of the place of mintage on the three coins in question being Worcester. The name of the mint is certainly in a more lengthened form than the various

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[1] Vol. V. page 19. [2] Pl. ii. fig. 25. loc. cit.

abbreviations afterwards used; but much less changed than ORSNAFORDA, which, in the time of Edgar, becomes OX, retaining only a single letter of the word used in the time of Alfred; and it may not be irrelevant to notice, that the ancient Anglo-Saxon name of this city, *Wigraraceaster*, was subsequently shortened to *Wigraceaster* and *Wigraminstre*.

I am aware that slight objections may be raised against the claim of the Worcester mint, from the similarity of the type to that of Oxford, and from the identity of the moneyer. It may, however, be observed, that the Exeter and Winchester pennies of Alfred are not only of the same type, but evidently the work of the same moneyer; and the proximity of Oxford and Worcester will render it not improbable, that the mints of these two cities were under the control of the same moneyer.

JOSEPH KENYON.

ITALIAN MEDIÆVAL COINS.—*Notizie ed Osservazioni sopra alcune monete battute in Pavia da Ardoino Marchese d'Ivrea e Re d'Italia e dall' avo di lui il Re Berengario II. e della Parte dovuta agl' Italiani nello Studio delle Monete battute nel Corso dei Secoli xiii. e xiv. nelle Province meridionali dell' Impero Greco in Europa col Tipo dei Denari Tornese.* Par Giulio di S. Quintino.

THE object of this dissertation of the Cavalier S. Quintino, of Turin, already known as an investigator of ancient numismatic and Egyptian antiquities, is to encourage, or attract numismatic students to the consideration of the coins of the middle ages, which have been lately so successfully revived by MM. Longperier and De Saulcy, and the writers of the "Révue Numismatique" in France, and by some of the Italian and German archæologists. In England, the study of our own coinage has ever held a predominant place, from the time of Thoresby to the present day. St. Quintino edits, for the first time, the following types of Ardoin.

1.— + BERENGARIVS, in centre, in an engrailed ring, REX.

R.— P.A / PIA + XLĐERTVS R+X, engrailed ring. (Pl. fig. 1.)

2.— D / A.R / O + INCRACIAD'I REX, in two engrailed rings. (Pl. fig. 3.)

R.— P.A / PA / I + CIVITAS CLORIO.

3.—$\overset{D'}{\underset{O}{\Lambda\flat}}$ + INVS REGEM.

R.—$\overset{PA}{\underset{I}{PA}}$ IMPERATOR +.

4.—$\overset{D'}{\underset{O}{\Lambda R}}$ INCRACIXD'IR.

R.—$\overset{PA}{\underset{\Lambda}{PI}}$ CIVITS CLORIO +.

The above coins, which only differ by the name of Ardoin being given as Ardo Ardoin, or Ardoinus, and by the barbarous Latin of *Regem* in one instance, are attributed by the writer to Ardoino, Marquis of Ivræa, who was elected by the Italian princes in the seventh year of the eleventh century to the dignity of king of Italy. The title of Imperator, on No. 3, he would not refer to the king Ardoin, who does not appear to have had that title, but that of Cæsar (cf. Arnolf's Hist. Med. i. c. 14), but to Otho III. The denarius (No. 1) is equally remarkable and rare with those of Ardoin, being one of Berengarius II. and Adalbert, who were elected and crowned kings of Italy in Pavia, on the 15th December A.D. 950, in which respect they have imitated the type of their predecessors, Hugo and Lotharius, father and son, who struck a denarius with their joint names, and the inscription "XTIANA RELIGIO"—"the last remembrance," says S. St. Quintino, "of the sway of the descendants of Charlemagne in our country." The penny of Berengarius and Adalbert is in the collection of the Vatican. With these coins he has also published two others of Otho III., from which Ardoin has copied his reverse of the CIVITAS GLORIOSA PAPIA, the renowned city of Pavia; and (4.) on the obverse, OTTO+M TERCIVS; and one OTTO M TERCIVS, with the reverse PAPIΛ INPERATOR. The formula, in fact, of all these Italian coins, is taken from the titles of the house of Charlemagne, and the Frank coinage; "In Dei Gratiâ Rex," being copied from those of Charles the Bold. We have not here noticed the supposed relationship of Ardoin and Berengarius, given at great length by the author; which is a point rather for the critical inquirer into Italian history and biography, than for the illustrator of numismatic legends. The coins illustrated in the second paper are two taken from a plate engraved by Nicoli Congenie of Naples, who had intended to publish a collection of all the coins minted in Greece in the Tournois type, but whose labours were overtaken by death, and his collection dispersed.

S. St. Quintino suggests, that the denarii reading G. PRINCEPS and THEBE CIVIS, with the Tournois type, are to be assigned to Guido II. duke of Athens, A. D. 1304-8, and not to Geoffrey di Villardoni, or Guillaume II., his successor, as supposed by Marchant and De Saulcy. The records of the mint at Naples make mention of the orders to employ the Tournois type on the currency of Clarence; and the one published by S. Hunter completely justifies the reading.

+TVRONVS CIVI. The city of Tours, a cross.
R.—DCLARENTIA. Tower of Tours, silver.

The reading of the reverse is apparently De Clarentia, "*of Clarence.*" The other two are—

1.—+ ⁘ ANGELVS SAB ⁘ C. Cross.
R.— .+NEOPATRIE. Tower of Tours.
2.—+ANGELVS SAB. C. Cross.
R.—DENLAPATRAF. Tower of Tours.—(*Cabinet of Prin. Spinelli, S. Georgio.*)

The city of Neopatra mentioned, is one at the base of the mountains of Locris, in the plain between them and Thermopolis, and the capital of the states left in 1264 by Michel Angelus Comnenus, the *despotes* of Epirus and Ætolia, to John, his younger bastard son. "It is not to be confounded," S. St. Quintino observes, "with the ancient Patræ, the Colonia Patronius of the Romans in the Peloponesus, which was under episcopal government." The name of the second city he would read Lapetra, mentioned by Dufresne (Op. lib. vii. n. 21), as taken by the Spaniards about 1312, when they became masters of the duchy of Athens, under the name Chateau de Lapator, perhaps the Lapathus of Livy (xliv. n. 2, 6). The Angelus mentioned on the obverse he supposes to be Angelus Johannes, who was appointed over Ætolia and Thessaly by Johannes Cantacugenus, when the Spaniards had been chased from Thessaly (Cf. Cantac. Hist. ii. c. 27; iii. 53, and lib. iv. 32; iii. 27, 32; xiii. c. 3. and 6; and Greg. xiii. 6); and the type probably imitated by him from the Catalan currency. He died 1347. The SAB. C. was read *Sabaudiæ Comes* by Cangenie. Quintino proposes no satisfactory explanation why it should not be so, neither does he explain the F at the end of the legend. We must confess that we are not satisfied with the account of this last coin, which, supposing the F to be an imperfect E, would read *Denarius Lapatræ*. The above forms the substance of an elaborate paper in ser. ii. vol. v. of the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Tours. S. B.

Tin Medal from Cha Poo, in the Province of Che Keang.—Dr. John Brush, of the Scots Greys, has presented to the British Museum a singular Chinese medal made of tin, and found at Chă Poo, in the province of Chĕ Keang, the seat of the late war with China. It is imitated from a Spanish dollar of Charles III. or IV., and has upon one side ꝺꝺꝺ ERVTQVE VN Ʒ ꝺꝺꝺ M SHDK 29, an imitation of the legend VTRAQUE VNUM, 1762; the pillars of Hercules, and the two hemispheres, much more rudely copied than is usual; and on the reverse a Chinese junk with high bulwarks, and two masts with square mat sails, and a Chinese sailor seated in the stern sheets, holding the ropes. In the area is tae ping, *Peace and Plenty*, a name assumed for the epochs of their reigns by many of the old monarchs of China, and also that of several towns in the empire, but probably, in the present instance, a term applied to some event comparatively recent, the characters being in the most modern hand. S. B.

Discovery of Roman Coins at Shotover.—In the month of May 1842, the wheel of a waggon, which was passing along the side of a little copse on the estate of George V. Drury, Esq. at Shotover, near Oxford, broke into an urn, or jar, containing 560 (perhaps even more) Roman coins. From a list given to me they appear to have been of the following emperors, &c.

Antoninus	Maximilianus
Aurelianus	Postumus
Carausius	Probus
Claudius	Salonina (wife of Gallienus)
Claudius Gothicus	Tacitus
Florianus	Tetricus
Gallienus	Victorinus
Gratianus	

many of them in good preservation.

There have been found in this neighbourhood, at different times, coins of Maximian, Constantine, Domitian, and Claudius Gothicus (2). One of Vespasian was picked up at Drunshill, near Woodeaton, in 1841; and one of Nero, near the Roman road which goes from Otmoor, in the last year.

Thomas Simon.—Among the letters patent passed under the Great Seal of Oliver Cromwell, is the following, regarding a name so celebrated with collectors of coins and medals, date July 9, 1656. "Tho. Symon as cheife Engraver of ye irons of and for the mony of his Highnes xxx£ per ann. payable quarterly and commenceing from the 25th of March 1655; and as

Meddall Maker to his Highnes £13. 6. 8 payable and commenceing as afores'd," &c.

Curious Error on a Dutch Duyt.—ZEELANDIA, 1754. R.—LVCTOR ET EMENTOR. Arms of Zeeland. This singular duyt of Zeeland bears the above legend on the reverse, instead of the usual LUCTOR ET EMERGO, *I struggle and emerge*, which refers to the lion coming out of the water on their shield. This curious error of the mint of Zeeland has never yet, that we are aware of, been explained. Can any of our correspondents inform us about it?

Gold British Coins found at Banbury.—An anonymous correspondent has addressed a letter to the Gentleman's Magazine, on the coins referred to in the proceedings of the Numismatic Society, cited in the Gentleman's Magazine of January, relative to the gold coin, *Obv.*—Ear of corn. R.—QVANTEG. A horse. He reads QVANTE only on Mr. Beesley's coin. This coin, which has been engraved in the Numismatic Journal (Vol. I. p. 223, No. VIII.), and in the last edition of Ruding, as with a fern leaf on the obverse, he considers an ear of corn, and would refer the inscription QVANTE, as a form of CANTI, for *Kent.—Gentleman's Magazine, July*, 1843, p. 39.

X.

UNEDITED AUTONOMOUS AND IMPERIAL GREEK COINS.

By H. P. Borrell, Esq.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 28th March, 1844.]

AEGAE, IN AEOLIA.

No. 1.—Goat's head and neck to the right.

R.—Two lozenge-shaped indentures. AR. 2. $12\frac{1}{4}$ grs. (*My cabinet, and Brit. Mus.*)

2.—Helmeted head of Pallas to the right.

R.—AIΓAE. Goat's head, as the preceding. AR. 3. $32\frac{2}{10}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

3.—Another similar. AR. 2. $27\frac{1}{4}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

4.—IЄPA. CYNKΛHTOC. Youthful naked head to the right.

R.—ЄΠ. CTP. AY. ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΩΡΟΥ ΑΙΓΑЄΩΝ. Fortune standing with her usual attributes. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

Aegae was one of the minor towns of Aeolia,[1] founded 129 years after the siege of Troy,[2] and belonged to the Aeolian confederation.[3]

Silver coins of this city are of great rarity; none similar to those described above have yet been published. No. 1 is of primitive fabric, and is without legend; it was discovered with a few others between Myrina and Cyme, somewhere near where Aegae must have stood. The lozenge form of the indentures is not unfrequently seen on the most ancient money of this and the adjoining provinces.

[1] Plutarch, in vit. Themist. [2] Euseb. Chron. lib. ii. p. 100. [3] Herodot. lib. i. c. 149, 150.

Nos. 2 and 3 differ from each other merely by their weight; they are of more modern date, when the art of engraving was advancing towards perfection.

Although an autonomous coin, and the only one yet cited with a magistrate's name, No. 6 was most probably struck during the Roman domination, even as low down as the reign of Septimus Severus, as the same name of the στρατηγος, or prætor, Apollodorus, occurs on a coin of Julia Domna, cited by Sestini.[4]

CYME, IN AEOLIA.

No. 1.—Fore part of a horse to the right.

R.—Head of Hercules covered with lion's skin; below, a club, the whole incuse. EL. 1½. 38¾ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

Another specimen, and the only one which ever came under my notice, was in the collection I ceded to the Bank of England. The type of the half-horse was used also by the Atarneans of Mysia, and the correctness of its classification to Cyme must be received with doubt. The same incuse head of Hercules occurs on another coin in Electrum, ascribed by Sestini to Abydus.[5]

No. 2.—Eagle's head to the left.

R.—Rude indented square. AR. 1. 9¼ grs. (*My cabinet, and Brit. Mus.*)

3.—KY. Eagle's head to the right.

R.—Four triangular indentures, placed in the form of the sails of a windmill. AR. 1. 6½ grs. (*Same cabinets.*)

These two small primitive coins mutually illustrate each other: they are of much earlier date than any yet published; and as Cyme was an important city, we may expect

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[4] Descr. Num. Vet. p. 309.

[5] Descr. degli Stat. Ant. pl. vii. No. 10.

to find larger specimens of the same epoch. The eagle alludes to Jupiter, whose worship was established here, as we learn from Herodotus[6] that in consequence of an oracle of that god, a colony was sent from Cyme to found the city of Smyrna.

No. 4.—Eagle looking backward; in the field the monogram .

R.—Fore part of a horse to the right; below, an ear of barley. AR. 31¼ grs. (*Bank of England.*)

The above differs from a coin in Mionnet only by the monogram and the accessory symbol of the ear of barley.

No. 5.—OMHPOC. Homer sitting, facing the right.

R.—KYMAIΩN inscribed in three lines, within a wreath of oak leaves. Æ. 5. (*My cabinet.*)

None of the cities connected with the history of Homer had a better claim to represent his effigy on their money than Cyme, which was the place of nativity of his mother Crytheis;[7] and Smyrna, where it is presumed he was born, was then building by a colony of Cymean citizens.[8]

Another coin of Cyme, on which is seen a sitting figure of the great poet, is in the French National Museum, and bears on the reverse his mother, with the legend, KPHΘHIC KYMAIΩN.[9] Both these coins I believe to be unique: that of mine resembles in every respect a coin struck at Smyrna, on the reverse of which is the name of the city also in three lines; they were probably struck to commemorate some particular festival celebrated in these cities to his honour.

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[6] In vit. Hom. c. 14.
[7] Herodotus, in vit. Hom. c. 1.
[8] Herodotus, in vit. Hom. c. 3.
[9] Mionnet, Supp. tom. vi. p. 15, No. 119.

No. 6.—ΙЄΡΑ CYNKΛΗTOC. Head of the Senate to the right.

R.—CT. AY. ЄΛΠΙΔΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΚΥΜΑΙ. The genius of the city standing, clad in a short tunic; a globe in his right hand and a trident in his left. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet, and Brit. Mus.*)

I presume the figure on the reverse of this coin is intended for the genius of the city, as I find it repeated on a coin of Nero, published by Mionnet,[10] on which we read, ΚΥΜΗ ΑΙΟΛΙC; and again, on another of Valerianus, Sen.,[11] in whose reign my coin was most probably struck, as on it occurs the name of the Prætor, Aurelius Elpidephorus.

No. 7.—ΘЄΩN NЄΡΩNA ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. Laureated head of Nero.

R.—ΘЄΑΝ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΝΑΝ. Veiled head of Agrippina as Ceres, crowned with ears of corn, to the right. Æ. 4. (*Same cabinet.*)

No Numismatic writers have hitherto noticed a coin of Cyme with the head of the mother of Nero. The following reverse on a coin of Tranquillina is also unedited.

No. 8.—ΦΟΥΡΙΑ ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛЄΙΝΑ CЄΒ. Head of Tranquillina, wife of Gordianus Pius, to the right.

R.—Є. ΑΥΡ. ΑCΚΛΗΠΙΑΚΟΥ Γ. Β. ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. Diana of Ephesus with her usual attributes. Æ. 4. (*British Museum.*)

Æsclepiacus is here styled *Γραμματεὺς* or *Scribe* for the second time, a title which appears for the first time on the coins of this city.

No. 9.—Α. Κ. ΠΟ. ΛΙΚΙ. ΟΥΑΛЄΡΙΑΝΟC. Laureated head of Valerianus, Sen., to the right.

R.—ЄΠΙ. ΑΥΡ. ЄΛΠΙΔΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΝЄ. ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. Æsculapius and Hygaea standing, facing each other. Æ. 10. (*Bank of England.*)

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[10] Mionnet, Supp. tom. iii. p. 10, No. 63. [11] Idem, p. 13, No. 77.

No. 10.—Α. Κ. Π. ΛΙΚΙ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟC. Laureated head of Valerianus, Jun., to the right.

R.—ЄΠΙ. ΑΥΡ. ЄΛΠΙΔΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. Naked figure of one of the Dioscuri standing, holding a horse by the bridle. Æ. 10. (*Bank of England.*)

MYRINA, IN AEOLIA.

No. 1.—ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Λ. CЄΠ. CЄΟΥΗΡΟC ΠЄΡ. ΙΟΥ. ΔΟΜΝΑ CЄΒΑCΤΗ. Heads of Septimus Severus and Julia Domna facing each other, that of Severus laureated.

R. — ЄΠΙ. CΤΡ. ЄΥΠЄΙCΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΑΤΤΑΛΟΥ ΜΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ. Hexastyle temple, in which is a standing figure; a patera in right hand and a branch in left. Æ. 11.

This unedited medallion of Septimus Severus and his empress is remarkable for its superior fabric and the beauty of its preservation. It passed from my collection into that of the Bibliothèque Royale, at Paris.

NEONTICHOS, IN AEOLIA.

No. 1.—Helmeted head of Pallas to the right.

R.—NE, in monogram (no type). Æ. 1. (*Brit. Mus.*)

Neontichos was the earliest establishment of the Aeolians in Asia.

Formerly, the small copper coins exhibiting for type the head of Pallas, with an owl on the reverse, and NE in monogram, were attributed to the island of Nea, near the coast of Thrace. Cousinery, having affirmed that they are mostly found in Aeolia, they are generally admitted to belong to Neontichos. I approve of this restitution, and confirm M. Cousinery's observation; they have been brought to me from Aeolia and Mysia, with coins of Temnus, Cyme, Larissa, Elaea, Myrina, and Pergamus. With the owl on the reverse, the coins of Neontichos are not uncommon; but that described above is the only one I

ever met with, presenting merely the monogram of the name of the city, and no other symbol.

TEMNUS, IN AEOLIA.

No. 1.—Laureated head of Apollo, to the right.

R.—ΤΑ. ΑΜ. Vase, between four bunches of grapes. AR. 2. 27½ grs. (*From my cabinet, in Brit. Mus.*)

This silver coin of Temnus is probably unique, none in that metal having yet been noticed by Numismatic writers. The head of Apollo is in the same style as on coins of Aegae, Larissa, Myrina, etc., cities in the same province; perhaps, Apollo surnamed Cillaeus, who was honoured with the special worship of all the people of Aeolian origin. On the reverse the devices, a vase and bunches of grapes, are symbols of Bacchus, and of frequent occurrence on the copper money of this city.

No. 2.—ΤΗΜΝΙΤΩΝ. Apollo, in female attire, standing; his left arm leaning on a column.

R.—ΕΠΙ. ΖΩΙΛΟΥ. A river god, recumbent. Æ. 4. (*Brit. Mus., from my cabinet.*)

This coin, which is beautifully preserved and the legend perfect, serves to correct an error Sestini[12] has fallen into, who publishes a coin from the Cousinery collection offering precisely the same type, which he describes as follows:—

ΜΑΣΤΑΥΡΕΙΤΩΝ. Apollo stolatus stans, S. cubito columnæ innititur.

R.—ΕΠΙ. ΖΩΙΛΟΥ. Fluvius decumbens. Æ. See also Mionnet, tom. iv. p. 83, No. 455.

There can be no doubt of the identity of the two coins, and Sestini was most likely misled by M. Cousinery's manuscript catalogue, which abounds with errors.

I cannot allow the present opportunity to escape without

[12] Descriz. p. 430.

pointing out another error in Sestini. In his Lett. Num. tom. iv. p. 112, he notices the following coin.[13]

ACINIOC ΓΑΛΛΟC. Caput Asinii Galli, nudum.

℞.—TAMNITAN AC. ΦΑΝΙΟΥ. Caput Bacchi hedera coronatum. Æ. 3.

A second example of the same coin, the legend being more perfect, reading ..ACINIOC ΓΑΛΛΟC ΥΠΑΤΟC, and on the reverse, ΑΠΟΛΛΑC ΦΑΝΙΟΥ TAMNITAN, he classes to Augustus.[14] Asinius Gallus, who was consul with Marcius Censorinus, in the year of Rome 745, was not of sufficient importance to appear on the money of the dependencies of the empire; it is the portrait of Augustus which is intended in both cases.

Another imperfect coin of Augustus, struck at Temnus, is ranged by Eckhel, in his Num. Vet. pl. xi. No. 14, p. 190, and Mionnet, Supp. tom. v. p. 236, No. 1390, amongst the coins of Prusias ad Hypium; he reads erroneously—

KAICAP CЄBACTOC Π..OYCIAC ΥΠΙΩ.

℞.—ΑΠΟΛΛΑC.....NIOY TAM...TA.

It is the same which is correctly described in Mionnet, tom. iii. p. 28, No. 167, under Temnus, as follows—

KAICAP CЄBACTOC ΠΑΟΥCIAC ΥΠΑΤ. Tête d'Auguste jeune.

℞.—ΑΠΟΛΛΑC ΦΑΝΙΟΥ TAMNITAN.

I have a beautiful specimen of this coin, and can vouch for the correctness of the latter version.

LESBOS, INSULA.

The cities of Lesbos offer a rich and remarkable series of primitive coins, but many are difficult to class with any

[13] See also Mionnet, Supp. tom. vi. p. 41, No. 260.

[14] Descr. d'Alc. Med. Gr. del Mus. Font. pars ii. p. 63, Tab. x. fig. 15, et pars iii. p. 57, No. 2.

degree of certainty. I have collected together a number of useful materials and observations, which, when properly matured, I propose communicating in a separate notice.

ERESUS, IN LESBO INSULA.

No. 1.—Head of Mercury wearing the *pileus*, to the right.

R.—ΕΡΕΣ. Female head to the right. Æ. 3. (*Brit. Mus., from my cabinet.*)

2.—Same head.

R.—ΕΡΕ. Grain of barley. Æ. 1. (*Same cabinet.*)

3.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΛ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC. Laureated head of Philippus, Sen.

R.—ЄΠΙ. CTPA. ΑΥΡ. ΓΑΜΙΚΟΥ Β. ЄΡЄCΙΩ. Pallas standing; a victory in her right hand, and the hasta in her left. Æ. 9. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

4.—Μ. ΙΟΥΛ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC Κ. Laureated head of Philippus, Jun., to the right.

R.—ЄΠΙ. CT. ΓΑΜΙΚΟ ЄΡЄCΙΩ. Æsculapius standing. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

Sestini has proved the inaccuracy in the classification to Eresus of those coins, in silver and copper, bearing for type *Obv.* head of Ceres, and on *Rev.* EP in monogram, within a wreath of corn; he restores them to Eretria in Euboea. The four coins above described are indubitably of this city, and are unpublished.

METHYMNA, IN LESBO INSULA.

No. 1.—Helmeted head of Pallas, to the left.

R.—$\frac{\text{M}}{\theta\text{A}}$, and a diota; the whole within a sunk square. Æ. 3. 48½ grs. (*Brit. Mus., from my cabinet.*)

2.—Bust of Pallas, to the right.

R.—ΜΗΘΥΜΝΑΙΩΝ. Fortune standing. Æ. 4. (*Same cabinet.*)

The types of these autonomous coins of Methymna are

new. Several primitive coins of the same city I reserve for another opportunity.

No. 3.—AYT..AYP. KOMOΔ..... Laureated head of Commodus, to the right.

R —ЄΠΙ....KΑΛC...MHΘYMNAIΩN. Armed warrior, standing between Pallas and another female figure. Æ. 10. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

4.—AYT. K. MAP. AY. ANTΩNЄINOC. Laureated head of Caracalla, to the right.

R.—ЄΠΙ. CTP. TIMIOY. MHΘYMNAIΩN. The emperor as Bacchus, a thyrsus in his left hand, in a car drawn by two panthers, preceded by a female figure: on one side of the car is a satyr, and on the other, near the panther, Pan or Silenus. Æ. 9. (*Same cab., from same.*)

A similar coin to the last, but with the inscription imperfect and incorrectly rendered, is published by Sestini in his Descriz. del Mus. Fontana, pars ii. p. 43, pl. vii. fig. 3; et pars iii. p. 58, No. 2; and Mionnet, Supp. tom. vi. p. 56, No. 34.

MITYLENE, IN LESBO INSULA.

No. 1.—Female head, three-quarter face, bound with a double fillet.

R.—M. Bull's head to the left; the whole in a sunk square. EL. $1\frac{1}{2}$. $39\frac{9}{10}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—Bull's head, to the right.

R.—M, and three laurel leaves; the whole in a sunk square. AR. $1\frac{1}{2}$. (*Bib. Royale, Paris, from my cab.*)

3.—Head of Apollo, laureate, to the left.

R.—MYTI. Lion's head in profile; the whole in a sunk square. AR. $1\frac{1}{4}$. 15 grs. (*My cabinet.*)

4.—MYT. Lyre.

R.—Lyre, of a different form. AR. $\frac{3}{4}$. $7\frac{1}{2}$ grs. (*My cabinet; one in Bank of England weighs* 8 *grs.*)

5.—Laureated head of Apollo, to the right.

R.—MYTI. Female head, to the right. AR. $1\frac{1}{2}$. $19\frac{1}{4}$ grs. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

No. 6.—Another, behind the female head a *diota*. AR. 1½. 19 grs. (*My cabinet.*)

7.—Laureated head of Apollo, with long flowing hair.

R.—MYTI. A lyre; in the field a thyrsus; the whole within a square formed by four bars. AR. 6. 166¼ grs. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

8.—Another as last, uncertain symbol in the field. AR. 6. 169 grs. (*Same cabinet.*)

The first coin in this list is in Electrum, of beautiful fabric, and may be safely assigned to Mitylene. The others exhibit types or symbols differing from any before published.

No. 9.—ΨΑΠΦΩ (*sic*). Head of Sapho to the right, bound with a plain fillet.

R.—MYTIΛHNAIΩN. Lyre. Æ. 4.

Pollux[15] informs us that the Mitylenians struck money with the portrait of Sapho; but it is only of late that any coins bearing her name have been discovered: they were unknown to Eckhel and the contemporaneous writers. The variety in the orthography of the name of this celebrated female, employed on ancient coins and other monuments which have reached us, is remarkable: most of the ancient authors write ΣΑΠΦΩ. On an ill-preserved coin published by Sestini,[16] and engraved by Gessner,[17] from the Pauw collection, and now in the royal collection at Berlin, before a seated figure holding a lyre is the legend ΣΑΦΦΩ; and on two other coins, cited also by Sestini,[18] we find the name ΣΑΦΟΥΣ, whilst on my coin is ΨΑΠΦΩ. To these may be added the variety ΖΑΦΟ, accompanying her figure on the celebrated vase found at Agrigentum, published by M. Steinbüchel, of Vienna.

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[15] Onomasticon, lib. ix.

[16] Lett. Num. tom. viii. p. 71.

[17] Viri Illustr. tab. iv. fig. 23.

[18] Descr. del Mus. Hederv. tom. ii. p. 151. Nos. 21 and 22.

The history of Sapho is too well known to require any comment here; but, perhaps, it will not be out of place to remark, that many of the romantic actions attributed to her never actually occurred, and much confusion has been apparently occasioned by the admixture of the history of two females of the same name. Visconti[19] has satisfactorily proved, on the authority of an ancient writer, the existence of these two persons; both Lesbians, though of different cities; both celebrated, though not equally so, in the annals of their respective eras. One (the poetess) was born at Mitylene 612 years B.C.; she is the Sapho mentioned by Herodotus[20] and the earlier writers, and who is represented on the coin before us. The other was a native of Eresus, as we are told by Athenæus;[21] she was a courtesan, and although the exact date of her birth is uncertain, there is little doubt it occurred several centuries posterior to that of her namesake of Mitylene. This Sapho (the Eresian) is indebted for her celebrity and the sympathies of posterity to the verses of Ovid, which record her unfortunate passion for Phaon, and her tragical though heroic death; although there is another example in Lais of Corinth, a female of similar manners to the lover of Phaon being represented on the money of her native city, yet it must appear singular that any cultivated people should bestow public honour on such a woman as the Eresian Sapho. These remarks refer to the coin published by M. Allier de Hauteroche,[22] struck under the Roman emperor Commodus at Eresus. On the reverse of this coin is exhibited a female portrait and the legend ΣΑΠΦΩ ΕΡΕΣΙ,

[19] Iconogr. Grec. tom. i. p. 69.
[20] Lib. ii. cap. 135.
[21] Lib. xiii. p. 596, ed. Casaub.
[22] Notice sur la Courtisanne Sapho née à Eresos, lue à la Société Asiatique; and Mionnet, Supp. tom vi. p. 54, No. 23

which M. de Hauteroche supposes is intended for the Eresian Sapho mentioned by Athenæus. Doubt was never absent from my mind that this attribution was admissible, but since I became possessor of the coin of Mitylene described above, and thereby obtained an opportunity of making a comparison, I feel persuaded that the same portrait is intended on both these coins, and that it is the poetess and not the courtesan, who is represented on M. de Hauteroche's coin of Eresus. That the Eresians should impress their money with the effigy of the Mitylenian Sapho is less singular than that they should with that of their towns-woman, whose celebrity, as before observed, was of a character little calculated to deserve that honour, and there is nothing repugnant to probability that the poetess should appear on the money of the Eresians; for, although a native of Mitylene, she was a Lesbian, and is often called the "*Lesbian Muse*," and the people of every city in the island would participate in the glory of acknowledging her their country-woman, and feel interested in honouring her memory.

With regard to the Eresian Sapho, without Athenæus we might still have remained ignorant of her existence, and even now, when brought to light by the researches of the learned, her fame reposes on the most objectionable actions attributed to her namesake; for it is evident that these acts belong to the history of the courtesan, and Ovid availed himself of the licence allowed to poets, to unite the history of both these celebrated females, to increase and diversify the interest in his heroine.

The head-dress of the portrait of my coin differs from that of M. de Hauteroche; on his there is no fillet, and the hair is collected around the head and knotted in a bunch at the crown, an arrangement probably in both cases

in accordance with the taste of the period when the coins were struck; or they might have been copied from different models. Her effigies were doubtless numerous in Lesbos as they were all over Greece. History records two examples; one, a bronze statue, the work of Silanion, in the Prytanium of Syracuse, removed by Verres,[23] and a picture painted by Leon mentioned by Pliny.[24]

No. 10.—ΛЄCBΩNAΞ HPOC NЄΩC. Portrait of Lesbonax as Bacchus, crowned with ivy, to the right.

℞.—MYTIΛHNAIΩN. Ceres standing; a bunch of poppies in her extended right hand, and a long torch, or perhaps the hasta, in her left. Æ. 7. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

We have here the portrait of Lesbonax, a Mitylenian philosopher, who flourished in the first century of our era; he is represented under the effigy of Bacchus Brisæus. A similar coin, but with a different subject on the reverse, was first published by Cary,[25] and again by Sestini;[26] its authenticity was, however, suspected till very lately, but other coins of undoubted antiquity have subsequently been discovered.[27]

No. 11.—ΘЄOC AMMΩN. Bearded head of Jupiter Ammon, to the right.

℞.—ЄΠI. CTP. BAΛ. APICTOMAXOY MYTIΛHNAIΩN. Cybele sitting, to the right. Æ. 9. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

12.—ΘЄOC ΛMMΩN. Head, as last.

℞.—ЄΠI. CTP. BAΛ. APICTOMAXOY MYTIΛHNAIΩN. Æsculapius and Hygeia standing, with their usual attributes. Æ. 9. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

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[23] Cicero, Verres, iv. 57. [24] Cap. xl.

[25] Dissert. sur la Fond. de la Ville de Marseille, p. 131.

[26] Num. Vet. p. 319.

[27] See Sestini, Descriz. dell Med. Ant. del Mus. Hederv. ii. p. 151, tab. xviii. fig. 12; and Mionnet, Supp. vi. p. 64, Nos. 83, 84, 85.

These two unedited coins come under the denomination of "autonomous," but were certainly minted under the Roman empire, as late as the reign of Valerianus, Sen., on whose coins, struck at this city, is the same name of the prætor *Valerianus Aristomachus.* The worship of Æsculapius was probably introduced into Lesbos from Pergamus. With the people of that city the Mitylenians were always on friendly terms.

No. 13.—ΠΡΟΤΗ ΛЄCBOΥ ΜΥΤΙΛΗΝ. Turreted female head, to the right.

Ʀ.—ЄΠΙ. CTP. ΒΑΛ. ΑΡΙCΤΟΜΑΧΟΥ ΜΥΤΙΛΗΝΑΙΩΝ. Jupiter and Cybele standing. Æ. 10. (*Same cabinet.*)

14.—Same head and legend.

Ʀ.—ЄΠΙ. C. ΒΑΛ. ΑΡΙCΤΟΜΑΧΟΥ ΜΥΤΙΛΗΝΑΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΠЄΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. Mitylene and Pergamus personified by two females wearing turreted crowns, standing, presenting to each other the patron deities of their respective cities, which they hold in their right hands. Æ. 9. (*Same cabinet.*)

The legend on the obverse of the two preceding coins bears testimony to the consideration Mitylene enjoyed over the other cities of Lesbos. The latter refers to an alliance, probably of a religious nature, between Mitylene and Pergamus.

No. 15.—ZЄΥC ΒΟΥΛΑΙΟC. Bearded naked bust of Jupiter to the left.

Ʀ.—ЄΠΙ. CTP. ΒΑΛ. ΑΡΙCΤΟΜΑΧΟΥ ΜΥΤΙΛΗΝΑΙΩΝ. Æsculapius seated to the left a patera in his extended right hand, and a long knotted club in his left; before him, a serpent. Æ. 13. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

This is a beautiful medallion, in the finest possible preservation, and of most excellent execution for the period; which, with the four preceding coins, was struck during the reign of Valerianus, Sen., as it exhibits the same prætor's name, *Valerianus Aristomachus.* Jupiter, whose

bust appears on the obverse, is surnamed "Boulaeus," or the Councillor, ZЄYC BOYΛAIOΣ. There was a statue of this Jupiter at Athens.[28] Two or three other medallions, with the head of Jupiter the Councillor, but with different reverses, are noticed by Eckhel and other numismatic writers.

No. 16.—ΦAYCTЄINA CЄBACTH. Profile of the younger Faustina to the right.

Ꝛ.—ЄΠI. CTP. ΠOM. TPYΦΩNIANOY MYTIA. Diana in a car, drawn by two stags. Æ. 9. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

No coins have yet been noticed of the younger Faustina struck at Mitylene. The name of the prætor Tryphonianus appears on the money both of Marcus Aurelius and of Lucius Verus.

No. 17.—KPICΠINA CЄBACTH. Head of Crispina to the right.

Ꝛ.—ЄΠI. CTP. ΦOY. ΔIONYCIOY MYTIAH. Bacchus and Ceres standing before an altar. Æ. 10. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

18.—AOY. CЄΠTIMOC ΓЄTAC KAICAP. Naked bust of Geta to the left.

Ꝛ.—ЄΠI. CTPAΠO IOYAI AЄONTЄΩC MYTIAH-NAIΩN. Caracalla and Geta standing, holding each other by the hand; the former crowned by a standing figure of Victory, and the latter by a seated figure of Cybele. Æ. 10. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

19.—AYT. K. M. AYP. ANTΩNЄINOC. Laureated head of Caracalla to the right.

Ꝛ.—ЄΠI. CTP. AY. ΠO. IO. AЄONTЄΩC MYTIAHNAI-ΩN. Bacchus and Apollo standing. Æ. 10. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

20.—IOYA. AYΓOYC MAMЄA CЄB. Head of Julia Mamaea to the right.

Ꝛ.—CTP. AY. ΠPOCΔЄKTOY ΠAP. MYTIAHNAIΩN. Equestrian at full speed; on the ground, a dead warrior and a shield. Æ. 10. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

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[28] Pausanias, lib. i. cap. 3.

No Grecian city was more attentive in rendering homage to the masters of the universe and the members of their families than Mitylene. A complete series of the Roman emperors may almost be formed from Augustus to Gallienus; and many portraits may be found which rarely occur elsewhere.

All the imperial coins in this list came into my possession, with nearly four hundred others, in 1825. With few exceptions, they consisted of large brass coins of the emperors from Antoninus Pius to Gallienus, and were found at Mitylene. Besides the Lesbian cities of Mitylene, Methymna, and Eresus, there were numerous coins of cities of Ionia, Æolia, and Mysia.

NASI VEL NAPI, IN LESBO INSULA.

No. 1.—Laureated head of Apollo to the left.

R.—ΝΑΣΙ. Lyre; in the field, a palm branch. Æ. 4. (*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

2.—Same head to the right.

R.—ΝΑΣ. Panther walking to the right. Æ. 1. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

3.—Same head as preceding.

R.—ΝΑΣΙ ΔΙΟΝΥ. Tripod. Æ. 4. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

4.—Same head.

R.—ΝΑΣΙ. Dolphin; below, palm branch. Æ. 5. (*My cabinet.*)

Scylax and Pomp. Mela state there were but five cities in the island of Lesbos; but Pliny mentions eight, namely, Pyrrha, Eresus, Antissa, Arisba, Methymna, Hiera, Agamede, and Mitylene. Besides these, Strabo and Stephanus add another, which they write Nape (*Ναπη*),[29] situated,

[29] Strabo, lib. ix. p. 426. Suidas, v. Ναπη. Hellenicus, apud. Steph. Byz. v. Ναπη.

according to Strabo, in the district of Methymna. As the four coins described above are evidently of Lesbian origin (for, independently of the similarity in the style of work with coins of other cities in the island, they were all procured there), it is to be inferred that the orthography, *Nape*, is corrupt; and that we should read, in ancient writers, *Νασῃ*, as doubtless the ΝΑΣΙ on the coins is the abbreviation for ΝΑΣΙΩΝ. It is hardly necessary to remark, that the silver coin published by Mionnet,[30] from the Cousinery collection, on which that numismatist read ΝΑΠ, is incorrect. A similar one is now before me, in fine preservation, on which the legend is ΝΑΣΙ; and another is amongst the coins I ceded to the Bank of England.

PYRRHA, IN LESBO INSULA.

No. 1.—Female head, bound with a fillet, to the left.

R.—ΠΥΡΡ. A goat standing to the left. Æ. 2. (*My cabinet: another in British Museum.*)

2.—Same head.

R.—ΠΥΡΡ. Goat as last, before an altar. Æ. 2. (*My cabinet.*)

Geographers mention no less than nine cities of ancient Greece of the name of Pyrrha; but I have no hesitation in assigning my two coins to the city of that name in the island of Lesbos, where they and a few more were actually found, and of which no money has hitherto been noticed by numismatic authors. I might, however, except a coin in the Hunterian collection,[31] attributed to Pylos, which I strongly suspect should be read ΠΥΡ. or ΠΥΡΡ., instead of ΠΥΛ.; in other respects the coins are exactly alike. The female head is probably of Ceres, and the goat is a symbol

[30] Tom. iii. p. 60, No. 188.

[31] Coombe, Vet. Pop. et Urb. Tab. xliv. fig. 8.

of Bacchus, or of the mountainous nature of the country: to this day the vicinity of Pyrrha is famous for numerous flocks of these animals.

Although Pyrrha is ranked amongst the five principal cities of Lesbos, it has seldom figured in history for anything remarkable. It was situated on the west coast of the island, on the gulf of the same name, *Pyrrhæum Euripum*, distant 100 stades from Cape Malia, and 80 from Mitylene, between Eresus and the promontory Sigæum.[32] Pomponius Mela and Thucydides write the name *Pyrha*, but these coins show those authors are more correct who write *Pyrrha*.

IONIA.

ARSINOE, IN IONIA.

See my article in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. ii. p. 177, entitled, "Restitution to the city of Ephesus (when called Arsinoe) of the coins hitherto attributed to Arsinoe in Cyrenaica, and to Arsinoe in Cilicia."

CLAZOMENE, IN IONIA.

No. 1.—Laureated head of Apollo, front face.

R.—ΗΡΑΚΛΕΥ...ΚΛΑΖΟ. A swan standing to the left, his wings expanded, and his head turned backward. AR. 7. $250\frac{7}{10}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

The smaller silver coins of Clazomene, offering the same type as the above, are not uncommon; but of this magnitude and weight none have yet been published.

No. 2.—Λ. ΑΥ. ΚΟΜΟΔΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Naked youthful head of Commodus to the right.

R.—ΚΛΑΖΟΜΕΝΙΩΝ. The philosopher Anaxagoras

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[32] Strabo, lib. xiii. p. 617. Ptolemy, lib. v. c. 2.

standing, wearing the *pallium;* a globe in his right hand, his left foot resting on a cippus. Æ. 4. (*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

It is generally acknowledged that Visconti is correct in his opinion that it is the philosopher Anaxagoras on an autonomous coin he publishes,[33] and there can be no doubt the same personage who is represented upon this unedited coin of Commodus. He is here seen bearing the same symbol, and in similar costume, as Hipparchus on the money of the Nicæans, and Pythagoras on that of the Samians.

Anaxagoras, who studied philosophy at Athens, was the disciple of Anaximenes, and preceptor of Socrates, Euripides, and Pericles; the last often consulted him on matters of importance. Anaxagoras was banished Athens on account of his doctrines; or rather, as some suppose, the charges were invented by the enemies of Pericles. He retired to Lampsacus, where he died B.C. 488, in the 72nd year of his age.

EPHESUS, IN IONIA.

No. 1.—Lion's skin on a club, within a wreath of vine leaves.

R.—ΕΦΕ. Bunch of grapes on vine leaves; in the field, A. AR. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

Here is another specimen of a subdivision of a cistophorus struck at Ephesus, similar in type to one I have described amongst my unedited coins of Pergamus, and to those of Tralles and Nysa, given for the first time by Mionnet.[34] I believe it to be unique.

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[33] Iconograph. Grec. Suppt. p. 6, pl. A. No. 2.

[34] Tom. vi. Suppt. p. 516, No. 391, and tom. vii. Suppt. p. 461, No. 658.

ERYTHRÆ, IN IONIA.

No. 1.—A full-blown rose, front view.

R.—Two parallel indented squares. AV. 2. 40 grs.
(*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

I have ventured to assign this anepigraphe and very primitive gold coin to Erythræ, firstly, on account of its having been procured by myself from a peasant, who found it in cultivating a vineyard on the actual site of the ancient city; and, secondly, because the figure of a full-blown rose is seen on some of the silver coins of a later period of Erythræ.

No. 2.—Helmeted head of Pallas to the right.

R.—EPY. and the monogram . (No type.) AR. 1. 13¾ grs.

3.—Radiated head of Apollo, front face.

R.—EPY. MHNEKPATH... in four lines, occupying the whole of the field. Æ. 1½.

4.—ЄPYΘPAI. Helmeted head of Pallas to the right.

R.—...AICXPIΩN. Four ears of corn. Æ. 3.

5.—ЄPYΘ. Head as the preceding.

R.—Bunch of poppies and ears of corn. Æ. 3.

6.—ЄPYΘPAI. Turreted female head.

R.—ЄPYΘPAIΩN. Basket, containing four ears of corn. Æ. 3.

7.—ΔHMOC ЄPYΘPA. Bearded head with diadem to the right.

R.—ЄPYΘPAIЄ...A. KA. Pallas standing to the left, a patera in right hand, and shield in left. Æ. 4.

8.—IЄPA CYNKΛHTOC. Youthful head of the senate.

R.—ЄΠI. CTP. KΛ. CЄKOYNΔOY EPYΘPAIΩN. Hercules naked, standing; a club in his right hand, and the lion's skin over his arm. Æ. 6½.

9.—KAICAP AYPHΛIOC. Naked head of Marcus Aurelius to the right.

R.—ЄΠI. CTP. KOYHΔOY ЄPYΘPAIΩN. Naked figure of Hercules standing in a temple, his club uplifted in his right hand, and an arrow in his left. Æ. 10.

The whole of the preceding coins of Erythræ have passed from my collection either into the British Museum or into the Bank of England; their types and legends offer nothing peculiarly remarkable, their only merit consists in their being unedited.

To this city (Erythræ) Mionnet has assigned a remarkable di-stater, which he describes as follows:—

> ΦΑΝΝΟΖΕΜΙΣ ΕΡΥ. (En grec ancien, retrograde) un cerf d'une espèce très voisine de l'élan, marchant à dr., la tête inclinée; dessous, le monogram, (586.)
>
> Ʀ.—Aire en creux de forme oblongue et disposée en croix, avec des ornemens irréguliers dans l'intérieur.[35] EL. 6. (Supp. vi. p. 213, No. 896.)

This unique coin I brought to Europe from Smyrna, in 1825, and it is now in the Bank of England. On my route to London, through Paris, I allowed M. Mionnet to take an impression of it; and I understood ultimately that it was the suggestion of M. Allier de Hauteroche, that decided M. Mionnet to class it to Erythræ. As I have a cast of the coin now before me, I confess I cannot read the legend as it appears in the above description; the type is of archaic fabric as well as the formation of the letters composing the legend. It is but a feeble foundation for supposing it of Erythræ because the name "Phannozemis" happens to occur on a silver coin of the same city, evidently struck three centuries later.

In my original catalogue, this curious coin is ranged amongst the "Uncertain," and the legend has hitherto remained indecypherable.

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[35] Mr. Weston has noticed this coin in his Historic Notices of Towns in Greece, etc., Addenda, p. 162; he presumes it to belong to Physcus, in Caria, a classification equally inadmissible as that of M. Mionnet.

LEBEDUS, IN IONIA.

No. 1.—Helmed head of Pallas, to the left.

R.—ΛΕ. ΑΝΑΚ. An owl; in the field, prow of a galley. AR. 2. 23 grs. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

2.—Head, as the preceding.

R.—ΛΕ. ΗΓΙΑ. Type as the preceding. AR. 2. 22½ grs. (*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

3.—Head, as the preceding.

R.—ΛΕ. ΙΠΑΣ. Type as before. AR. 2. 20 grs. (*Idem, from same cabinet.*)

4.—Head, as the preceding.

R.—ΛΕ. ΚΑΛΙΣΤΟ. Type as before. AR. 2. 21¾ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

5.—Pallas standing, to the left; a shield on her left arm, and a spear over her shoulder.

R.—ΛЄΒΙΔΕΩΝ...ΟΔΟ....Thyrsus and cistus. Æ. 4. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

Silver coins of Lebedus are excessively rare: those of the small dimensions, like the four described above, exhibit names of magistrates different from any yet published.

LEUCE, IN IONIA.

No. 1.—Helmed head, front face of Pallas, with necklace.

R.—ΛΕΥ. Lion standing, to the left; looking backward. Æ. 2. (*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

Tachas, a Persian rebel, founded the town of Leuce in the second year of the ninety-third Olympiad,[36] but dying ere his undertaking was completed, its possession was disputed by the Clazomenians and Cymeans. The oracle at Delphi, to whom their respective claims were referred, decreed the exclusive right of it to those of the two parties who should first offer sacrifice there in the temple of Apollo. The Clazomenians, though more distant, were

[36] Diod. Sic. lib. xv.

more alert, and fulfilled the commands of the Pythia before their adversaries; and the town being awarded to them, they took immediate possession, and established in it a colony of their own people.

At first view, this singular coin might be mistaken for one of Miletus, the lion looking backward being a device constantly employed on the money of that city; but, as the accessory symbol of the star as well as the monogram composing the initial letters of the name of Miletus are omitted, and are replaced by those of Leuce, I consider that my classification may be accepted.

The star on the coins of Miletus associated with the lion, as well as when it appears alone, as on the coins of Gambrium, Colona, and Thymbria, refers to the worship of Apollo; so does the lion itself: it is, therefore, a suitable type for the money of Leuce, as it would appear that Apollo was the chief deity or patron of the place, since it was in his temple the Pythia commanded the sacrifice alluded to above. The obverse exhibits a head of Pallas, front face, precisely in the same style as she is represented on some of the copper money of Clazomene, and very different to any thing to be observed on the currency of Miletus.

MAGNESIA, IN IONIA.

No. 1.—Horseman at full speed, to the right; a lance in his right hand.

R.—ΜΑΓΝ. ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ ΙΚΕ. Bull butting; in the field, a flower; the whole encircled by the Meander. AR. 5. 86 grs. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—Helmed head of Pallas, to the right.

R.—ΜΑ. Trident; the whole encircled by the Meander. AR. 1. 11½ grs. (*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish the coins of the

three cities of Magnesia, situated in Ionia, Lydia, and Thessaly; those, as on the two above, on which are represented the windings of the Meander, admit of no doubt. They both differ from those already published.

MILETUS, IN IONIA.

Laureated head of Diana, to the right; bow and quiver over her shoulder.

R.—...ΣΙΟΝ ΒΙΩΝ. Lion, walking from left to right, looking backward at a star. AV. 4. 130¼ grs.

Although Miletus was one of the most important Ionian cities, it is remarkable that this is the only gold coin yet discovered; it differs from the well-known silver coins, by the head of Diana on the obverse instead of Apollo; her worship was united with that of her twin brother at Didymi. This Numismatic treasure was procured in Smyrna, in 1829, and is now in the collection of the Bank of England.

NEAPOLIS, IN IONIA.

Female head, probably of Juno, wearing an elevated diadem, to the left.

R.—ΝΕΑΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Neptune sitting on a rock, to the right; in his extended right hand is a dolphin; a trident in his left, which he holds across his shoulder; in the field, a small dolphin in countermark. Æ. 5. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

The only autonomous coin assigned to this city was first published in the catalogue of the Earl of Pembroke's collection; the head on which, though front face instead of in profile, would seem to be that of Juno Moneta, whose worship was probably introduced from Samos, opposite to which island Neapolis is situated. As Neapolis was a maritime city, and not far from Panionium, where festivals were celebrated in honor of Neptune by the united cities

of Ionia, the inhabitants had a double motive for impressing their money with the figure of that deity.

I procured this coin from Scalanova, a modern town not far from the site of the ancient Neapolis, of which no vestiges remain.

PHYGELA, IN IONIA.

Head of Diana Munychia, front face, wearing an elevated diadem.

R.—ΦΥΓ. Bull, butting, to the left; the whole within a wreath of myrtle. Æ. 4. (*Brit. Mus., from my cab.*)

This coin exhibits no difference from those already published, excepting in the present instance the subject on the reverse is encircled with a wreath of myrtle.

PRIENE, IN IONIA.

No. 1.—Helmed head of Minerva Polias, to the left.

R.—ΠΡΙΗ. ΒΙΑΣ. and a trident; the whole encircled by the Meander. AR. 4. 71¾ grs. (*Brit. Mus., from my cab.*)

2.—Another, as the preceding, but with ΠΡΙΗ. ΙΩΙΑΟ. AR. 4. 73¼ grs. (*Bank of England, from same.*)

3.—Another, as the preceding, but with ΠΡΙΗ. ΕΠΑΜ. AR. 4. 76$\frac{1}{10}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

4.—Head, as the preceding.

R.—ΠΡΙΗ....Hippocampus. AR. 3. 58 grs.

5.—Same head.

R.—ΠΡΙΗ. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ. Owl on *a diota*, within an olive wreath.

With the exception of No. 4, the above offer nothing peculiar; the magistrates' names are new.

Priene was one of the confederate Ionian cities which offered sacrifices to Neptune at Panionium, which accounts for the devices exhibited on these coins—the trident and the hippocampus. Eratosthenes, cited by Strabo, mentions

that the statue of Neptune Heliconius, so called from Helice in the Peloponnesus, from whence the Prienians derived their origin, was represented with a hippocampus in his hand.

SMYRNA, IN IONIA.

No. 1.—Cista or mystic chest of Bacchus, out of which a serpent is protruding, within a wreath of ivy.

R.—Two serpents interlaced, between them a bow and quiver, in the field ZMYP, the letter A, and a female head with turreted crown. AR. 8. 182¾ grs.

Previous to the discovery of this unique coin, numismatists were ignorant of the Smyrnians having joined the people of other Asiatic cities who fabricated the description of money called Cistophori. It was procured at Smyrna in 1824, and is now in the collection of the Bank of England.

TEOS, IN IONIA.

No. 1.—Griffin with expanded wings, sitting, his right fore paw lifted up; to the left.

R.—A sunk circle, divided into four equal compartments by a cross. AV. 1½. 29 grs. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

In the absence of a legend, it is the style of work and the locality of its discovery which induces me to assign this small gold coin to Teos in preference to Abdera; it is unique of this size.

No. 2.—Griffin, as last, sitting on a plinth ornamented with dots.

R.—Indented square divided by a double cross. AR. 5. 176¼ grs. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

3.—THI. Griffin, his right fore paw lifted up; in the field, a grain of barley.

R.—Indented square divided into four equal compartments. AR. 6. 180$\frac{9}{10}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

No. 4.—TEION. Griffin, in a sitting posture, to the right; his wings rounded at the extremities; in the field, a grain of barley.

R.—Rude indented square divided into four unequal parts. AR. 6. 168 grs. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

5.—Griffin as No. 1; before, the letter T and a globula.

R.—Indented square divided into four parts. AR. 2. 28½ grs. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

6.—Griffin as last.

R.—Indented square as last. AR. 1. 5½ grs. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

Nothing peculiar is exhibited in the five preceding coins of Teos, excepting their types or symbols offer some trifling varieties compared with those previously described by numismatic writers.

TEOS IN IONIA, AND LEBEDUS IN IONIA.

No. 1.—Griffin, to the right, his left fore paw lifted up, in a sunk square.

R.—Two rams' heads facing each other, in the act of butting. AR. 1. 9 grs. (*British Museum, from my cab.*)

The obverse side of this diminutive coin exhibits the usual type of Teos, the reverse (without legend) offers two rams' heads in the act of butting. This device is new on the money of Teos, but is seen upon a coin in electrum which Sestini[37] assigns to Lebedus. Should he be correct, it may be concluded that the coin in question was struck to record an alliance between Teos and Lebedus, both of them cities of the Ionian confederation. Another coin in my possession, which is also published by Sestini,[38] exhibits the griffin on one side, and a single ram's head on the other; this I take

[37] Desc. degli Stat. Ant. tab. vii. fig. 23; Mionnet, Supp. tom. vi. page 229, No. 285, tab. liii. fig. 9.

[38] Desc. del Mus. Hederv. tom. ii. page 201, No. 15; Mionnet, Supp. tom. vi. page 376, No. 1892.

to allude to a tacit alliance between Teos and Clazomene. A third example of a monetary union between two Ionian cities, is that which offers the winged wild boar in connection with the lion's head on the opposite side, with or without the letters ΣA; denoting evidently, by their respective symbols, the cities of Clazomene and Samos.[39]

SAMOS, INSULA.

No. 1.—Fore part of a bull to the right, his head turned to the left.

R.—Rude indented square. AV. 5. 217 grs. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

My assignment of this double stater to Samos reposes solely on the place of its discovery: it was found at Samos but procured at Smyrna.

No. 2.—Skin of lion's head, front face.

R.—Bull's head within a granulated square. AR. 5. 200¼ grs.

3.—Same head.

R.—ΣA. Fore part of a bull without the legs, to the right; the whole in a sunk circle. AR. 6. 202½ grs.

4.—Another as last, above the bull an astragalus. AR. 5. 201 grs.

5.—Another as last, behind the bull a laurel branch. AR. 5. 202½ grs.

6.—Another as last, behind the bull is a bird. AR. 5. 204$\frac{4}{10}$ grs.

7.—Another as last, behind the bull is a fish. AR. 5. 201½ grs.

8.—Another as last, above the bull an uncertain animal. AR. 5. 203¾ grs.

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[39] To these may be added a coin described in Mionnet, tom. iii. page 265, No. 2, with the usual devices of Clazomene and Chios.

No. 9.—Another as last, above the bull is a wheel. AR. 6. 201½ grs.

10.—Another as last, above the bull a leaf. AR. 5. 200 grs.

11.—Another as last; behind the bull a prow of a galley. AR. 6. 199 grs.

12.—Another as last; above the bull, ΣAMION. AR. 6. 196¾ grs.

13.—Head as last.

R.—Fore part of a bull, his right fore leg doubled under him; in the field ΣA, the letter Γ; and behind, a laurel branch; the whole within a flat sunk square. AR. 6. 200¼ grs.

14.—Another as last, but with the letter H in the field. AR. 6. 201¼ grs.

15.—Another; in the field, the letter Θ. AR. 6. 202½ grs.

16.—Another; in the field, the letter K. AR. 6. 204½ grs.

17.—Another; in the field is the head of a lioness or a panther. AR. 6. 203¼ grs.

Most of these coins are of early fabric; they offer adjuncts which differ from the rich series already published. The last coin is remarkable: it presents the head of some animal, either a lioness or a panther, in the field; the same head occurs as a principal type on a very small unedited coin described lower down under No. 29. The prow of a galley on No. 11 is also repeated as a principal type upon coins of this island, of which numerous examples have come under my notice, and are described in Mionnet, Supp. vi. p. 409, No. 148; and Damersan, Descr. du Cab. Allier de Hauteroche, pl. xvi. fig. 13.

It is worthy of remark, that the ancients frequently employed the principal symbols of this smaller coin as adjuncts on the larger. I once was shown a remarkable series of coins found by a particular friend of mine; it was composed of about seventy Athenian tetradrachms, and as many cop-

per coins; the principal types on the latter, without exception, were transferred as adjuncts on the tetradrachms.

No. 18.—Obverse as the preceding.

R.—ΣA. Fore part of a bull as last; behind, the laurel branch; the whole in a sunk square. Without the square are the letters AΘEN. AR. 6. 202 grs.

This coin exhibits an interesting feature: the letters AΘEN are outside the square; an unusual peculiarity. At first sight, it would be supposed the Samians had re-struck a coin of Athens with their own devices, and that the original legend had not been obliterated by the new impression; similar examples are not uncommon upon ancient coins. To this conjecture there are irreconcilable objections. 1st. The weight is less by above one third than the Athenian tetradrachm, nor is there any analogy with any other known coins of Athens. 2nd. The formation of the *alpha* on my coin differs from that employed on the Athenian coin of the same age; on these last the middle bar, commencing at the middle of the left limb, slants angularly to the bottom of the right, thus Λ, whilst on the coin before us it runs straight across A. 3rd. The old Athenian money invariably read AΘE, and never AΘEN. Notwithstanding the peculiarity of the case, it becomes a matter of enquiry what can be the meaning of these letters; and nothing more probable can be conjectured in explanation, than by supposing it was purposely struck to record some historical fact in which the two people were mutually interested. This hypothesis being conceded, it may have originated at that period when the Athenians sided with the Samian democracy, when the former interfered in the war between Samos and Miletus.[40]

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[40] Thucydides, lib. i. cap. 115.

Another alliance between Samos and Athens occurred after the battle of Mycale, which is mentioned by Herodotus;[41] but this is too early for the fabric of my coin. The most probable event, however, and the only remaining instance noticed by ancient writers, that could have given rise to the mintage of money at Samos, on which allusion to Athens might be expected, is that which, though unrecorded by Thucydides, is found in Strabo and Heraclides of Pontus. They inform us that a colony of 2,000 Athenians were sent to divide the Samian lands, when these islanders were reduced to accept a humiliating peace after their total defeat by Pericles;[42] this event occurred in the last year of the 84th Olympiad or B. C. 441, a date which agrees perfectly with the apparent age of the coin. I have thrown out the preceding suggestions; but after all there is something so unusually strange in the position occupied by the supplementary legend on the coin, that I confess myself dissatisfied with my own attempts to reconcile what appears to me a mystery; and I consequently leave the final decision of the question to more acute and able hands.

No. 19.—Head as preceding.

R.—Fore part of a bull as last, the neck ornamented with a sort of collar of net work; behind, a laurel branch; above, ΣA; the whole in a sunk square. AR. 6. 202¾ grs.

The execution of this coin is in superior style, and marks an epoch when the art of engraving approached to perfection in this island.

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[41] Lib. ix. cap. 106.

[42] Strabo, lib. xiv. p. 638; and Heraclides Pont. περὶ πολιτειῶν, edit. Coray. p. 211.

No. 20.—Another, as the preceding.

R.—ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙ. ΑΝΤΙΑ... ΣΑ. Fore part of a bull, wearing an ornamental collar, as No. 19; behind, a laurel branch; the whole in a sunk square. AR. 6. 234½ grs.

Although the weight of this coin differs materially from any other coin of Samos, yet there is nothing in its appearance to justify the slightest suspicion of its authenticity.

No. 21.—Head, as last.

R.—ΣΑ. ΠΙΓΕΝΗΣ. Fore part of a bull, his legs doubled under him; in the field, a laurel branch. AR. 4. 101 grs.

22.—Another.

R.—ΣΑ. ΑΟΧ. Fore part of a bull, as last; the whole in a sunk square. AR. 2. 26 grs.

23.—Another.

R.—Fore part of a bull, without legs; no legend or symbols; in a sunk square. AR. ¾. 7½ grs.

24.—Fore part of a bull, to the left.

R.—Type of obverse repeated, in a sunk square. AR. 2½. $32\frac{6}{10}$ grs.

25.—Lion's head in profile, to the right, the mouth open; in a deep square.

R.—A winged boar. AR. 1½. 19 grs.

26.—Another; above the lion's head an olive branch; in a sunk square.

R.—As last. AR. 1½. 19 grs.

27.—ΣΑ (*retrograde*). Lion's head, as last; in a sunk square.

R.—As last. AR. 1½. $19\frac{9}{10}$ grs.

28.—Lion's head, as last; behind, ΣΑ.; below, a laurel branch; the whole within a sunk square.

R.—As last. AR. 1½. 18½ grs.

All these coins, exhibiting a lion's head in profile, and the winged wild boar on the reverse, I presume were struck

on the occasion of some alliance between the Samians and Clazomenians.

No. 29.—Head of a lioness, or panther, in profile, to the left.

R.—Ram's head, to the right, in a deep sunk square. AR. 1. $15\frac{8}{10}$ grs.

30.—The same; but the sunk square ornamented internally with a granulated border. AR. 1. $17\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

31.—The same; excepting the type of reverse is in a slightly sunk circle. AR. 1. $13\frac{6}{10}$ grs.

32.—Panther's head, as the preceding.

R.—Ram's head, to the right; above, ΣA.; below, a laurel branch (*no square*). AR. 1. $13\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

The four last coins are those I alluded to in my remarks on No. 17, upon which precisely the same panther's head appears as an adjunct; the two first, Nos. 29 and 30, are of much earlier fabric than the two which follow.

No. 33.—Diota in a deep sunk square.

R.—Prow of a galley. AR. 1. $8\frac{4}{10}$ grs.

34.—Diota between the letters ΣA. and a laurel branch.

R.—Prow of a galley. AR. 1. $11\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

35.—Lion's head, front face.

R.—ΣA. Prow of a galley. AR. 1. $16\frac{3}{10}$ grs.

36.—Head of Juno, to the right.

R.—ΣAMIΩN. Prow of a galley. AR. 2. $14\frac{2}{10}$ grs.

As the whole of these thirty-six coins of Samos have passed from my collection to the British Museum, I considered it useless to cite that cabinet after the description of every separate coin. So many unpublished silver coins as are here enumerated, is sufficient proof of the numismatic riches of an island at this day so unimportant.

H. P. Borrell.

XI.

NEW PROPOSED READING OF CERTAIN COINS OF CUNOBELIN.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, April 25, 1844.]

My dear Sir,

May I beg the favour of your communicating to the Numismatic Society a discovery which I believe I am the first to have made, relative to the reading of the coins of Cunobelin? Having lately had occasion to examine, with my colleague, Mr. Fitz-Gerald, some of the coins of this prince, I believe I can now offer to the Numismatic Society a probable solution of the meaning of the hitherto obscure and difficult word *Tascio*, or *Tuscia*, on the money of this monarch. My reading is based upon three coins, impressions of which accompany the present letter, and which I beg the favour of your laying before the Numismatic Society.

No. 1.—CVNO. in a square; the whole in a double wreath.

R.—TASC. F. Pegasus, galloping to right. AR. 1. (Unedited.) Fig. 1.

2.—CVNOBELIN. Unbearded head galeated.[1]

R.—TASCIIOVANI F. Boar running to left. Æ. 2½. Fig. 2. (Ruding's Ann. of Coinage, Pl. v. fig. 23.) (*British Museum.*)

3.—CVNOBELIN . . .[2] Head laureated to left.

R.—TASCIOVANI F. Centaur, gradient to right, blowing a horn. Æ. 3. (Ibid. fig. 17.) (*Brit. Mus.*) Fig. 4.

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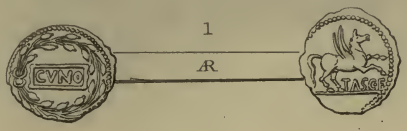
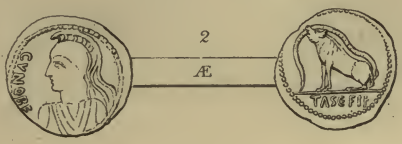
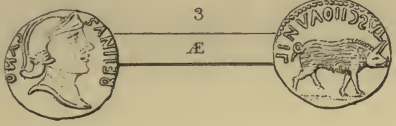
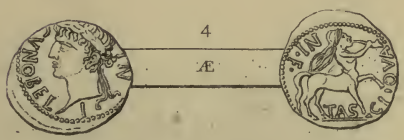
[1] Taylor, Combe, Num. Vet., Pop. et Urb. 4to. Lond. 1814. p. 25, No. 25.

[2] Ibid. No. 27.









Coins of Cunobelin.

J.F. Basire del. et sc.

London. Published by the Numismatic Society. 1844.

No. 4.—CVNOBEL. Unbearded head galeated, to the left.

R.—TASC. FII.(?) Boar biting a snake, to the left. Æ.3¼. (*Cabinet of Mr. Wigan, Clare House; E. Malling.*) Unedited. Fig. 3.

In the first place, the coin, No. 1, which was found at Sandy in Bedfordshire, in 1837, reads most distinctly TASC, then a period, and F.[3] Nos. 2 and 3 have been rendered, by Taylor, Combe, and Ruding, CUNOBELINI, in the genitive, on the obverse; but the last letter is wanting, and may be a U, since on all the coins where the legend is distinct and full we have CVNOBELINVS REX. It is not necessary for the argument that the obverse should read CVNOBELINVS, but, at the same time, such a reading appears to me preferable. The reverse of No. 2 is unequivocally TASCIIOVANI, with two i's in the centre, and not TASCIONOVA, as conjectured by Ruding.[4] On the last coin (3.) the reading is clear; and even if there could be any doubt as to the last letter, the presence of the period, and the legend of No. 1, settles the question. I consequently read, "Cunobelinus Tasciovani filius," "Cunobelin, son of Tasciovan;" for there is no point or division on No. 3 in the word "Tasciovani," and on any other hypothesis the legend on No. 1 is not easy of explanation. The reading of the last coin, communicated to me by Mr. Haigh, and an inspection of which I owe to the liberality of Mr. Wigan, is TASC. FI., ends with an uncertain letter resembling a B or R, but which, having been submitted to the inspection of the first numismatists in London, is considered a perpendicular stroke, honey-combed. This formula is justified by the British coins, hitherto attributed to

[3] While examining the preceding, Mr. Fitz-Gerald found for me No. 1, which he thought would assist me.

[4] Annals of Coinage, vol. i. p. 199.

Comius,[5] reading COMIF on the obverse, and EPPILLVS (Epillus) on the reverse, which I should attribute, not as M. de la Saussaye has done, to Comius himself, but to his son Epillus. As the numismatic evidence of the mint of Cunobelin shows that his currency was probably the product of Roman or at least Anglo-Roman workmen, and as many of his types can be traced to the Roman currency,[6] it is not rash to suggest, that he may have used the Latin formula, "Cæsar divi f.," of his imperial patron, and applied it to his own coins. The various chroniclers represent him as contemporary with Augustus, and even brought up at his court; while it appears, from the evidence of Suetonius, Tacitus, and Dio, that the strictest relations existed between the successors of the so-called Cassivellanus and those of Cæsar. The conjectures of antiquaries for two centuries, that this legend referred to the *taxatio;* the suggestion that it meant the *Tascodunitari Cononiensis*, a people of Narbonnese Gaul; or the *Tascoduni Tarucunonienses*,[7] must, I propose, be altogether abandoned, and that, which now appears to all candid minds the true meaning of the word, be adopted. I therefore suggest, that all the coins of Cunobelin with Tasciovani, or any of its contractions, be referred to the three legends which I have given, and be read "Cunobelinus, son of Tasciovanus," "Cunobelin the king, son of Tasciovanus." But I do not stop here. I find in the British series several coins, chiefly

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[5] Taylor, Combe, loc. cit., pl. i. fig. 11.

[6] Cf. Ruding, loc. cit.

[7] See Ruding, loc. cit.; Camden, on the authority of Dr. Powel; Gough's Britannia, vol. i. p. 65; Baxter's Glossary in voce Tascio; Carte's History of England, vol. i. p. 98; Pettigal's Dissertation on the Tascia; and all modern writers on British coins of Cunobelin; Wise, Numi. in Scrin. Bodl. Record, p. 226.

in silver, reading TASC on one side and VER on the other. It has been usual to refer these coins to Cunobelin: but here, at least, from the evidence before us, we must read Tasciovani, or Tasciovanus, and on the reverse Verlamio, or St. Alban's, assigning these coins to Tasciovanus himself. This will at once reduce the mintage of Cunobelin to one locality, Camulodunum, which we know was his capital, and place the mint of Tasciovanus at St. Alban's.

Having disposed of the monumental evidence, I will now consider the historical evidence as to the name Tasciovanus. I have been unsuccessful in my researches to discover it in the classical authorities. It seems, however, analogous in its commencement to Tasgetus and Taximagulus, the king of Kent who attacked Cæsar, and whose name is uniformly thus written in all our best MSS. of Cæsar, as well as given in the best editions. The latter part of the name is Roman, similar to that of Cassivel-anus, and apparently constructed on the final portion of the same word. The chroniclers, Bede and Gildas, do not name the father of Cunobelin; but Geoffrey of Monmouth, and those who trace the succession from Brute, call the predecessor of Cunobelin, Tenuantius, Themantius, Theomantius, Cennancius, and Tennancius, Tudor Belin, and Tubelin. A slight change of orthography would reduce this word to Tasciovanus; and I find, on examination, that much of their accounts coincide with those of the Roman historians under the empire, while their transcription of proper names differs, in some instances, as much as Tenancius from Tasciovanus. Is it possible that in the name Tasciovanus lies the disputed Cassivelanus? His era would be sufficiently near that of the great prince; and Cunobelin might have asserted upon his coins his right to the succession, in the same manner as Augustus did from Julius Cæsar.

The descent of Tasciovanus is, however, conjectured (not proved) from Cassivelanus, except on the authority of the chroniclers and their Tenanciusis, the father of Cymbelin; while the appearance of SEGO on the reverse of his currency, a name attributed by some to the king of Kent, who passes under the name of Segonax, would suggest the possibility of his descent from that king. The VER on his reverses is supposed to be the Verlamio, or Verulamium (St. Alban's); and the SEGO has been attributed to Segonax, and lately, by Mr. Haigh, to Segontium; the VRICON would seem, from the coin edited by Mr. Akerman, to be correctly TASCIOV. RICON, as the R, in his coin, begins the line. It is attributed by Mr. Haigh to Uriconium. Of the coins of Cunobelinus there are four classes: 1. Those with his name full, or abridged; 2. Those with his name in full, "Cunobelinus rex Tasciovani filius;" 3. Those reading Cunobelinus, nearly or completely, and Camuloduno, or St. Alban's; 4. Those reading Cunobelinus and Solido, an ambiguous word, which might be the name of a town, like Verlamio, in the ablative.

Tasciovanus, or Tasciavanus.

1. TASC		R—None. Num. Chron. vol. ii. p. 75, Nos. 28, 29.
2. TASCIA		R—None. Tayl. Combe, Num. Vet. p. 15, No. 18.
3. TASC		R—. . . . . Ibid. No. 19.
4. TASCIO		R—VER Num. Chron. vol. ii. p. 75.
5. TASCIA		R—VER
6. TASCIO	underneath	VRIOON. Ruding, Annals, i. 99, vol. i. note.
7. TASCIO		VRICON Gent.'s Mag., April 1821, p. 66.

8. TASCIO underneath RICON. Num. Chron. vol. iii. p. 152, Pl. No. 1.

9. TASCIO — R—SEGO

10. TAƧCIOVAN. — R—None. Coin in British Museum.

11. [TAƧCI]AVA — R—None. Ibid.

Cunobelinus.

CVNOBELINVS REX — R—TASC. Taylor, Combe, p. 15, No. 26.

CVNOBELIN — R—TASCIO. Ibid. 28.

BELI / CVNO — R—None. Ibid. pp. 14, 17.

CVNOBELIN.. — R—TASCIIOVANI F. Vid. supra.

CVNOBELINI. — R—TASCIOVANI. Num. Chron. loc. cit.

CVNOBELIN.... — R—TASCIOVANI. F. Vid. supra.

CVNOBELI (retrograde) — R—None. Ibid.

KVNOBHLI.. — R—None.

CVNOBELINI. — R—None. Vid. supra.

CVNO — R—TASCIIOVAN. Tayl. Combe, p. 14, No. 13.

CVNOBELI. — R—TASCIOVANI.

CVNOB... — R—TASCIIO.... Coin in Brit. Mus., presented by Mrs. Combe.

CVNO — R—TASCIO. Tayl. Combe, p. 14.

CVNO. — R—TASC. F. Vid. supra.

CVNOBEII (*sic*) — R—TASC. Num. Chron. loc. cit.

CVNO. — R—TASCIIOVA. Num. Chron. loc. cit.

CVNO. — R—CAMV. Tayl. Combe, p. 13, No. 1.

CVNOBEL — R—CAMV. Num. Chron. p. 75, No. 2.

CVNOBILI. — R—CAMV Ibid. No. 3.

CVNOBHI (*sic*)	℞—CAMVL Ibid. No. 4.
CVNO	℞—CAMVL. Coin in Mr. Huxtable's Cabinet.
CVNO.	℞—CAMV Coin in the Brit. Mus., found at Ixworth, Suffolk; also Num. Chron., No. 7.
CVNO	℞—CAMVI. Num. Chron., No. 11.
CVNO.	℞—CAMVL Coin in Bentham's sale; British Museum.
CVNO	℞—$\frac{\text{CAMVL}}{\text{ODVNO}}$ Coin in Mr. Huxtable's Cabinet.
CVNOB.	℞—CAM. Num. Chron., No. 19.
CVN.	℞—CAM. Tayl. Combe, p. 14, No. 9.
CVNO	℞—SOLIDO. Coin in Brit. Mus.
CVNO	℞—SOLIDV Coin in Mr. Huxtable's Cabinet.
CVN.	℞—SOLIDO. Num. Chron., loc. cit.

Knowing the deep interest you take in these researches, and hoping you will not deem my observations on this matter irrelevant, believe me to remain,

Yours very sincerely,

SAMUEL BIRCH.

CHARLES ROACH SMITH, ESQ.,
Secretary to the Numismatic Society,
etc. etc. etc.

*** After the reading of my Paper, I received, through the kindness of Mr. Huxtable and Mr. Wigan, the legends of several unedited coins, which I have incorporated in my list; and if the reading TASC.FIR on Mr. Wigan's coin, subsequently communicated, should prove correct, although Mr. Wigan and others have ingeniously proposed *filius Regis* or *Rex*, the perfect solution of these legends is yet to be awaited.

XII.

ON BULLION CURRENCY.

THERE are many habits of society to which we are so much familiarised by constant use, that we hardly ever reflect upon their origin or peculiarities. Amongst these may be ranked the use of the precious metals, silver and gold, as media of exchange, and representatives of property. We learn from that abundant fountain of secular information, as well as spiritual knowledge, the Bible, that silver and gold were generally used as exchangeable media very early after the flood; certainly during the life-time of one of the antediluvians, namely, Shem. The first mention made of silver and gold is in the instance of Abraham, who is stated, when he came back from Egypt, to have been "*very rich* in cattle, in silver, and in gold" (Gen. xiii. 2). This was in the year B. C. 1918, or 430 years after the flood. Though silver and gold are only spoken of in the above passage as riches generally, yet twenty years after we find silver mentioned as a medium of exchange. In Gen. xvii. 13 we have the following passage, "He that is born in thy house, and he that is bought with thy money," etc. The word rendered here "*money*," in the original implies *silver;* so that we have in the account a distinct reference to the use of silver as a medium of exchange. In Gen. xx. 16, Abimelech, king of Gerar, is stated to have given Abraham "a thousand *pieces* of silver;" and although the account does not advance the history of silver in its specific pecuniary character, yet it points out its general adoption as an

article of wealth. But the full and explicit explanation of the pecuniary value of silver is not long delayed in the Bible history; for in Gen. xxiii. we have an exact statement of a payment in silver, and of the quantities of computation, of the manner in which it was estimated, and of its general circulation. In the purchase of the cave and field of Machpelah, "Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver, which he had named in the audience of the sons of Heth, four hundred shekels of silver, current *money* with the merchant." Here is a payment for land in silver, computed by shekels, estimated by weighing, and acknowledged of general currency in the commercial world. How far this currency extended we may surmise by the sale of Joseph to the Ishmaelites, who "came from Gilead with their camels bearing spicery and balm and myrrh, going to carry it down to Egypt" (Gen. xxxvii. 25). Joseph was sold to them for "twenty *pieces* of silver." The Ishmaelites, here mentioned, evidently bore with them silver as an exchangeable medium, current all the way from Gilead to Egypt. The purchase of Joseph was 131 years only after the purchase of the cave of Machpelah, which took place B.C. 1860, or after the flood 488 years, and, as Shem lived 502 years after that event, fourteen years before the death of that ante-diluvian as well as post-diluvian patriarch. It is not my intention at present to discuss the form in which *silver* was used as *money*, but only to establish that it was so used. But I would wish to observe, that, early as this pecuniary use of silver is noticed, it is only incidentally mentioned in the general description of more important circumstances, and spoken of, not as a new or unusual mode of payment, but as one of common and regularly established usage. It may have been of long and ancient adoption at the time when Abraham bought the sepulchre of the children of Heth;

and it will appear probable that it was so, from the following reasons. If we reflect upon the fact of the establishment of a general exchangeable medium, we shall discover that many particulars would have to be adjusted, which could not be definitely settled till after much experience. The very outset of the invention of a medium of exchange, instead of the practice of barter, would itself be a change almost as important as the change from writing to printing, and would require a greater previous assent on the part of society than the typographical art. After this, the selection of a medium would be a difficult point; and a still more intricate question would be, the fixing a specific value upon that medium, and a mode by which the quantity and quality of that medium could be ascertained. These particulars would need much time and regulation before they would be finally, generally, and currently established. Indeed, so great are these difficulties, that we can scarcely imagine them superable, except in a state of society in which the two incongruous circumstances of limited extent and high civilisation met. These circumstances were never found together, in relation to the whole world, but at a period shortly after the flood. The Noachic family would descend from the ark with the accumulated information of the ante-diluvian world; and whilst yet the families of the earth were either undispersed, or not widely separated, we may suppose the important and convenient habit of a specific exchangeable medium, of a generally acknowledged value, might be established; and, we may almost say, could alone then be at once settled. Great as was the change from pieces of bullion needing weighing, to coined money passable by tale, yet certainly much greater was the change from barter to a metallic medium, superseding the necessity of seeking parties having a super-

fluity of the article an individual might want, and which parties might be willing to exchange that article for the exact superfluity of another production which the said individual might possess. From weighing these various considerations, and looking at the regular, well-understood, and generally-recognised silver medium in the time of Abraham, we shall see good reason for believing that such medium must have existed for a long time before the purchase by Abraham. And if we carefully examine into the condition of the children of Heth, we shall find a state of society calling for all the conveniences of a highly civilised people; amongst the rest, of an exchangeable medium. When the negotiation is commenced, it is with a degree of courtesy only found in communities advanced in the scale of civilisation. Abraham is addressed as a "mighty prince," and spoken to with the reverence due to such a station. Nor are the children of Heth less esteemed by Abraham, for he "bows himself" before them. The various families of the city had their private sepulchres: "*none* of us shall withhold from thee *his* sepulchre." These sepulchres, too, were large ones; for that of Ephron was large enough to hold the remains of several generations of the patriarchs. The people were wealthy, also; for Ephron, though not spoken of as superior to his countrymen generally, offers to *bestow* his sepulchre upon Abraham as a gift, though worth 400 shekels of silver, amounting to £50 of our money, without reckoning the difference of value between our times and theirs. The children of Heth recognised the rights of property, and were careful to maintain them; for the conveyance of the cave and field of Machpelah, though not made by a written record, was accompanied by a minuteness of description as to locality and appurtenances, and a carefulness as to uses and attestations, not to be met with except amongst

a refined community. The property is described as the "field of Ephron," from whom the title was to be derived; and the situation is minutely stated, "*in* Machpelah, *before* Mamre," which has another name, also specified, "the same is Hebron," being "in the land of Canaan." Then the appurtenances are, "the *cave* therein," and all the *trees in the field*, and "in *all* the *borders round about*." The *uses* are also stated, "for a possession of a burying place;" and the whole is "made sure unto Abraham for a possession" before witnesses, "in the presence of the children of Heth;" and the place where the transfer is made is also given, "at the gate of the city." Hebron was evidently a place requiring so many of the luxuries of life as to be visited by "*merchants*," with whom their money, "*silver*," was "*current*." I have dwelt at length upon the above particulars, as the condition and circumstances of life in which metallic currency is first discovered in the records of history, may tend materially to explain the causes of its adoption. The inference from the whole is—that civilisation was in a highly advanced state—that barter had become so inconvenient a mode of supplying the wants of the people, that a conventional medium, of a compact and carriageable form or character, had become requisite—that the metals, silver and gold, as being from their greater rarity more valuable, and from their nature less destructible and more workable than other metals, were selected—and that these metals were estimated by weight, according to a generally admitted value per given weight. Either this description of medium had been agreed upon, as to species and relative value, at a time when the families of the world were few, and when such arrangement could be easily made; or, from the settled and generally understood form in which we find it at the

time when Abraham bought the cave and field of Machpelah from Ephron, it must have existed a long time previously, in order to overcome the many difficulties which must have presented themselves in establishing the custom of exchanging articles of necessity and utility for an article not useful for food or clothing, and little available for the formation of instruments of service, and which could only be looked upon as a representative of property. Either case will lead us to the conclusion, that silver and gold were adopted as the media of exchange very early after the flood.

In another place I have entered upon the subject of the adoption of the form of jewel ornaments, as a shape in which bullion, intended for an exchangeable medium, might be conveniently and safely carried about, combining at the same time the advantage of ornament. The Bible account of the specific weight of the jewels given by Abraham's servant to Rebekah, proves that such jewels were either made to a given weight, or when made were carefully weighed, that the owner might know the value of his ornaments in case of using them as money. And that the Egyptians kept their bullion medium in jewels, is not only evident from the pictorial representations of weighing rings of silver and gold, marked as money in Sir Gardner Wilkinson's plates, copied from the catacombs; but also is indicated by the fact of the Israelites having, at their exodus from Egypt, borrowed "jewels of silver and jewels of gold" from their oppressors, which "spoiled," or ruined "the Egyptians." But in whatsoever form bullion was kept for exchange, it was estimated by weight, amongst the Jews and other nations, till the introduction of medallic money. Of this we have direct evidence, as to the Jews, in the Bible. In Jeremiah ch. xxxii. the prophet speaks of

buying a field in Anathoth of Hanameel, his uncle's son, for seventeen shekels of silver, which he "*weighed to him in the balances.*" This was as late as the year B.C. 590, when coinage had been invented, and adopted by many nations.

But, though silver was weighed in monetary transactions, whether in the shape of ornaments or otherwise, there is reason to believe that the Jewish nation had a kind of *piece* money as early as between eight and nine hundred years before the Christian æra. I do not form this inference from the use of the word *piece*, or *pieces* (because, being given in italics in our translation of the Bible, it is to be understood the words are interpolated for the sake of rendering the passages intelligible, and are not to be found in the original), but from evidence of a much stronger kind. In 2 Kings ch. xii. we read, that, when a collection was made for the reparation of the temple, "Jehoiada the priest took a chest, and bored a hole in the lid of it, and set it beside the altar, on the right side as one cometh into the house of the Lord; and the priests that kept the door put therein all the money that was brought into the house of the Lord. And it was so, when they saw there was much money in the chest, that the king's scribe and the high priest came up, and they put up in bags, and told the money that was found in the house of the Lord." Here we have a regular money-box, no doubt with a hole sufficiently large to admit the pieces, but not to allow the hand to be introduced to take them out; for it seems it needed the king's scribe and the high priest to take the money out. The *telling* of the money does not imply that there was no *weighing;* for, in Ezra ch. viii., we read that the vessels brought back from Babylon were recorded by number and weight—"By number and by weight of every one; and all the weight

was written at that time." It must be observed also, that the money was *first* put into bags, and *then* told, as though weighed in the bags, and the amount or weight told or reckoned. This is further proved to be the mode of *telling*, by passages in 1 Esdras ch. viii., in which it is stated that Artaxerxes had given to the Jews "six hundred and sixty talents of silver, and silver vessels of an hundred talents, and an hundred talents of gold, and twenty golden vessels" (verses 56, 57), the silver and gold being given specifically "for (the purchase of) bullocks, rams, and lambs;" and "the gold and the silver that was weighed was delivered in the house of the Lord * * * all was delivered them by *number* and weight. And all the weight of them was written up the same hour." This was in the year B.C. 457, within 125 years of the Grecian domination.

It appears that, when money was collected and paid into the treasury, it was *melted down* before re-issue; for in 2 Kings ch. xxii. we have this passage, "Shaphan the scribe came to the king (Josiah), and brought the king word again, and said, Thy servants have gathered the money that was found in the house, and have delivered it into the hand of them that do the work, that have oversight of the house of the Lord." It is to be noticed, that the word "*gathered*," in the text, is given in the margin "*melted*";[1] and the

[1] The Hebrew word used for this doubly-rendered term, I am informed, comes from נָתַךְ (Nathak), "*was poured out, was melted*"; and is the same word as used in Ezekiel ch. xxii. 20—22, for "*melt, melted*," in reference to metals: "As they gather silver, and brass, and iron, and lead, and tin, into the midst of the furnace, to blow upon it, to *melt* it," etc. It is also to be noticed, that the Septuagint version renders the word in question, by Ἐχωνευσαν, from χωνεύω, contracted from χοανεύω, *to melt or cast metal, to form of cast metal* (Passow's Lex.), and adopts the same Greek word in the passages cited above from Ezekiel, for the Hebrew word rendered in English "*melt, melted*"; so that it

words would run, that "thy servants have melted the money." This event occurred B.C. 624, just eighteen years before the Babylonish captivity. It may be imagined by some that the word *melted* is only a form of speech, used for collecting together, and continued in that sense when melting was no longer practised, as the Romans used the word "impendere," for *to pay*, long after money was paid by count, being continued from the time when the *as*, or *æs*, was *weighed* to another in the payment for articles. But this idea cannot be maintained; for, as the passage I have cited from Jeremiah proves that the word *weigh*, as used in Zechariah ch. xi. "So they weighed for my price thirty *pieces* of silver," does not mean simply to *pay*, but to "*weigh* and pay"; so we have a passage in Herodotus which so completely explains the matter literally, that it leaves no question upon the subject. In the book Thalia, sec. xcvi., we have this statement: "The manner in which the king (Darius, son of Hystaspes,) deposited these riches in his treasury, was this—the gold and silver was *melted*, and poured into earthen vessels; the vessel, when full, was removed, leaving the metal in a mass. When any was wanted, such a piece was broken off as the contingence required." This Darius reigned from the year B.C. 521 to 485, only about a century removed from the time of Josiah, and but a few years anterior to the time of Esdras. The passages prove that medallic money was not used by the Jews at the period of 624 years B.C., nor by the Persians more than a hundred and fifty years later; but they go far to prove also, that bullion was paid into both treasuries in

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is evident it was the impression of the LXX. that the Hebrew word did not mean simply "*to gather*," or "*pour out*," pieces from one vessel to another, but actually to melt down, or cast the pieces, or money, into a mass.

small pieces, which were melted down before re-issuing; and, taken in context with the passage as to Jehoiada's chest with a hole in the lid, they lead to the belief that, before so re-issuing, the bullion was weighed, melted, and cast into pieces of a given weight; in the instance of the Jews, probably of a shekel weight, or even less.

This custom of melting down bullion before re-issuing, which the necessity of the case would require to be re-issued in quantities of weight convenient for the payment of workmen, soldiers, or others, may have led, and there is much reason to think did lead, to the stamping the pieces of bullion with an impress, which might at the same time be a warrant for the weight and purity of the piece (superseding the necessity of weighing in the transactions of business), and, by its religious import, be a safeguard against spoliation and debasement.

Wm. Binley Dickinson.

Leamington, *June 5th*, 1844.

XIII.

ON THE TERM "BAR," EMPLOYED IN AFRICAN EXCHANGE COMPUTATION.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, February 22, 1844.]

Dear Sir,

Since the publication of the January number of the "Numismatic Chronicle," in which appeared a communication which I had the honour to make to the Numismatic Society, upon the subject of African Ring Money and Jewel Currency, I have received from my venerable and excellent

friend, Mr. Clarkson, the early and distinguished advocate of slave emancipation, a note in explanation of the origin of the term "Bar," employed in African exchange computation. This explanation, as it may be interesting to some who seek to discover the origin of terms in pecuniary media, I beg respectfully to state in Mr. Clarkson's own words.

"You ask, in your little Essay, 'Can it be that the term Bar arises from a length of twisted gold, weighing about twelve grains, or worth about two shillings?' I apprehend not; but it arose, I believe, from a bar of iron; bars of iron being the great article, the principal article of traffic, all the way from the river Senegal, where the slave trade began, including the Gambia, Rio Nunez, and Sierra Leone rivers, and all the windward coasts, as far as the beginning of the Gold coast. Throughout all this immense tract, bars of iron were the principal articles of trade in a cargo, to supply the African blacksmith of the coast, as well as of the interior; and hence, in time, as there must be some way of measuring the value of things, the value of a bar of iron was agreed upon between the natives and the whites, to be what you call the unit of computation for all goods, whether English merchandise, or slaves. Every slave, according to age and quality, whether man, woman, or child, was valued at so many bars each; and every piece of Manchester goods, or a barrel of gunpowder, or a cutlas, was valued at so many bars. Also, some things were worth only a bar; others only half a bar. But *bars* were not at that time the unit of computation for all parts of the coast of Africa, but only from the Senegal to the beginning of the Gold coast, a coast of 2000 miles. Here a new medium of exchange, under a new name, prevailed. The people of this part of

the coast, that is, of the Gold coast and Whydah, gave to their unit of computation the name of 'Ounce,' because the principal article of the native trade produce there was at that time gold dust, which was weighed by the ounce. There a slave was valued at so many 'ounces.' The people of Calabar (but why, I know not), reckoned by 'Coppers'; the people of Benin, by 'Pawns'; and the people of Angola, by what are called 'Pieces'. Cowries, however, or little shells, go, I believe, throughout Africa, for money."

Mr. Clarkson says, he does not know how the term "Pawn" arose. I am informed, that, "from time immemorial, it was the custom, on the Gold coast, and at Whydah, for the natives who were poor, but wanted goods, to pawn themselves for such goods; that is, to work for the men who supplied them with goods till they redeemed themselves; but, if they could not redeem themselves, then, to pay their debts, they either became his slaves, or were sold by him to merchants." The "bars," I am told, vary in price according to the market, and other circumstances.

Though the above explanation tends to dissipate a conjecture which I had loosely thrown out, and though I am on that account the more anxious to communicate it, yet it does not, in my opinion, at all interfere with the question of Ring Money, and Jewel Currency, as at present practised by traders from the interior of Africa; and which, through various periods and nations, may be traced to the earliest periods of authentic history.

I would wish to be allowed to avail myself of this opportunity, to make a few remarks additional to my recent paper upon Ring Money and Jewel Currency, as corroborative of the views therein advanced.

I stated that there was much reason for believing that the ear-ring, or more properly ring of gold, presented to Job, was given as an available medium of exchange. This opinion is singularly borne out by the Greek rendering of the term in the Septuagint translation. We may fairly suppose that the translators, in rendering the passage, used those Greek words which they considered most nearly expressed to the Greeks the true sense of the original words, נֶזֶם זָהָב (nezem zahav), and the words they used were τετράδραχμον χρυσοῦ, "a tetradrachm of gold." The Hebrew translators, therefore, have left us their opinion of the character of the rings of gold given to Job, namely, that they were equivalent to money of their day.

There is reason for supposing that the Israelites had their ornaments of the ring kind, used as money, either made of a specific weight, or, when made, carefully weighed, to estimate their value, for purposes of exchange at the standard value per given weight; thus affording to the possessor a knowledge of the amount of his medial property in the intercourse of business, should he by chance be unprovided with balances to estimate their worth. Of this we have an example in the instance of the presents given by Abraham's servant to Rebekah, mentioned in Genesis xxiv. 22: "And it came to pass, as the camels had done drinking, that the man took a golden earring of half a shekel weight (in the margin, 'jewel for the forehead'), and two bracelets for her hands of ten shekels weight of gold." In the "Song of the Traveller," from the Anglo-Saxon Poems of Mr. Conybeare, I pointed out a similar estimation of the weight or value of an armilla.

I have to add another modern instance of Ring, or

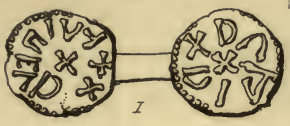
Jewel Currency, communicated to me by my friend, Lieut. Charles Cruttenden, I. N., now Assistant Political Agent at Aden.

Mr. Cruttenden says, "During the time that the Palinurus was employed in surveying the island of Socotra, I accompanied Lieut. Wellstead in a tour over the island, particularly among the higher range of mountains, inhabited solely by a race of Bedouin Arabs, who spoke a language peculiarly their own, and lived distinct from the town Arabs, who resided on the sea coast. Having only dollars with us, we were for some time puzzled how to find a circulating medium, as the articles of food we should require would rarely amount to such a sum. After some enquiry, we were told by one of the hill tribes, that if we took with us silver ear-rings, or rings for the fingers, we should experience no difficulty. We therefore had a number of dollars melted down, and made into ornaments, which, on the island, were considered equivalent to a quarter dollar. Furnished thus, we were enabled to make bargains with the natives for every thing we required; the people invariably (on the hills) preferring these ornaments to German crowns. In Socotra the town Arabs, as well as the trading merchants, barter these articles of ornament for aloes, dragon's blood, etc."

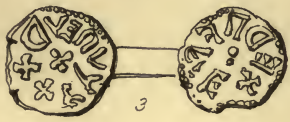
I have heard that penannular pointed rings have recently been found in Ireland, their workmanship bespeaking a very rude state of the arts at the time of their fabrication; but, as I understand a communication upon the subject either has been, or is likely to be, made to the Numismatic Society, I forbear further allusion to them.

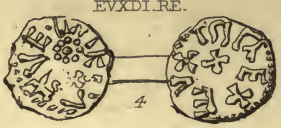
Should you deem the above observations to possess sufficient interest to be submitted to the Numismatic

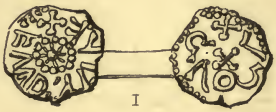
ETHELREAD.

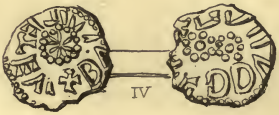


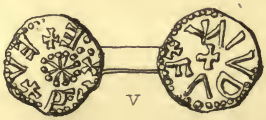
EVXDI.RE.

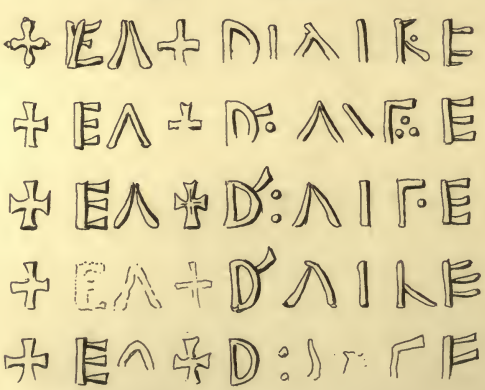












Elongated Obverses of Fig. I to V.

Drawn & Etched by W. H. Brooke, F.S.A.

STYCAS FOUND AT YORK.

Society, I should feel honoured by your bringing them forward upon a suitable opportunity.

Believe me to remain, my dear Sir,

Your obliged and faithful Servant,

Wm. Binley Dickinson.

To C. R. Smith, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary to the Numismatic Society.

XIV.

ON SOME ANGLO-SAXON STYCAS DISCOVERED AT YORK.

By C. Roach Smith, Esq., Sec. Num. Soc.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, May 25th, 1843.]

About a year and a half or two years since, a large quantity of stycas were discovered during the progress of an excavation for the foundation of a building. It was said they amounted to some thousands, but it is impossible to depend in such cases upon mere report; it is certain a very considerable number have been dispersed, and I believe up to the present time no one has taken the trouble to publish the result of any examination that may have been made of any portion of the coins.

Through the liberality of Robert Davies, Esq., F.S.A., and George Townsend Andrews, Esq., I have been enabled to investigate between three and four hundred, including a few in the possession of Edward Joseph Powell, Esq., a member of our Society. It is unfortunate, that when similar discoveries of coins are made, there should not be a more extended disposition to render them more available to numismatic inquiry, which cannot be better promoted than by being afforded opportunities of examining large

quantities of coins in the mass, as, from comparison of many specimens, in some instances, coins badly struck or designed can alone be interpreted; beside the chance of securing rare and unknown coins, there is a certainty, when an intact mass of coins is examined, of ascertaining the period of deposit, and a probability of eliciting information on collateral circumstances.

The 365 stycas I have examined, commence with Eanred, A.D. 808—840, and finish with Osbercht, A.D. 848—867. There are 66 of Eanred, 226 of Ethelred, 5 of Redulf, and 12 of Osbercht. Of the Archbishops of York, there are, 1 of Eanbald, 30 of Vigmund, and 3 of Wulfhere. It is remarkable, how nearly in proportion the seven different coinages accord with those found at Kirk Oswald, in Cumberland, in 1808, of which there were, 99 of Eanred, 350 of Ethelred, 14 of Redulf, 15 of Osbercht, 1 of Eanbald, 58 of Vigmund, and 5 of Wulfhere;[1] and a like numerical accordance may be noticed between the various divisions of the coins of these two discoveries and those of Hexham, the subject of an elaborate and able paper by John Adamson, Esq., published and copiously illustrated by the Society of Antiquaries, in the twenty-fifth volume of the Archæologia. No specimens, however, of the coins of Osbercht, were found among the Hexham stycas; and the single coin which Mr. Adamson is inclined to give to Aella, who usurped the Northumbrian throne in 862, on the banishment of Osbercht, may probably belong to one of his predecessors or their moneyers, especially as no other coins seem to confirm the appropriation of this isolated specimen, and none in the collection under consideration, which contains coins of Aella's contemporary Osbercht, can be assigned to the former.

[1] Ruding, vol. i. p. 111.

Among the York stycas there are many which, in some minute particulars, such as the central ornaments, or the arrangement and forms of letters, differ from those discovered at Hexham, and the names of a few new moneyers occur. In the Hexham hoard, Runic letters appear on one of the coins of Eanred of the moneyer Brother: I have noticed one similar among these. For the present purpose it will be sufficient to give a list of the coins, without describing their many varieties with regard to marks and ornaments; but I may call attention to some, seven in number, which read EDILREAD, Pl. vi. Figs. 1, 2, 3, a new spelling of the word; to five of a new type reading EA+D: AILE, Pl. vi. Figs. 1—5; and to one specimen, EVXDIRE. Should any further portion of the coins, as yet unexamined, be brought before us, it may be worth while to go carefully over the whole, and publish the unedited varieties; if, on the contrary, the present possessors may be disposed to undertake the pleasing task, my more extended notes are at their service.

The concealment of these stycas probably took place about the year 867, after the battle with the Danes, which proved fatal to Osbercht and Aella. The Saxon chronicle, under the year 867, states—"This year the army (namely the Danes) went from the East Angles over the mouth of the Humber, to the Northumbrians, as far as York. And there was much dissension in that nation among themselves; they had deposed their king Osbert, and had admitted Aella, who had no natural claim. Late in the year, however, they returned to their allegiance, and they were now fighting against the common enemy, having collected a vast force, with which they fought the army at York; and breaking open the town, some of them entered in. Then there was an immense slaughter of the Northumbrians,

some within and some without; and both the kings were slain on the spot."[2]

The monk of Chester states that the Danes remained at York a year; by the Saxon Chronicle it appears that they departed after the battle, and returned to York the year following.

EANRED.

Moneyers.

	No.		No.
Aldates	2	Brought up	37
Brother (one in Runes)	10	Gadutes	1
Eanred	1	Heardwulf	1
Folcno	1	Herred	1
Fordred	16	Monne	22
Frdred (Fordred)	2	,, (in base silver)	1
Gaduteis	5	Wulfred	3
Carried up	37	Total	66

ETHELRED.

Various Readings,—Ædelred, Ædilred, Edilread, Edilred, Eilred, Elred, Ethelred.

Moneyers.

Aldhere	2	Brought up	140
Alghere	5	Herred	1
Anred	1	Leodegn	1
Brother	12	Leofdgn	1
Eadvin	2	Leofdegn	27
Eanred	36	Lunemuth (new)	1
Eanredo	1	Monne	38
Eardwulf	48	Odilo	1
Ediluth (new)	1	Tidulf	1
Eordred	3	Vulfsic	1
Eradwlde (new)	1	Vandelberht	6
Erwinne	1	Wintred	2
Fordred	27	Wulfred	6
Carried up	140	Total	226

[2] Ingram's Translation of the Saxon Chronicle, p. 97.

REDULF.

Moneyers.

	No.		No.
Brother	2	Brought up	3
Huactnud	1	Monne	1
	—	Wintred	1
Carried up	3		—
	—	Total	5

OSBERCHT.

Various Readings,—Osberht, Osberht, Osbreht, Oiseht, Osberine, Osebihere.

Moneyers.

Eadrva (?)	2	Brought up	7
Eanvvlf	4	Monne	3
Ethelhelm	1	Ranulf	1
	—	Vvlfsi	1
Carried up	7		—
	—	Total	12

EANBALD.

Moneyer.

Eadvvlf (silver)	1

VIGMUND.

Moneyers.

Coenred	14	Brought up	19
Edelhelm	5	Edilveard	5
	—	Hunlaf	6
Carried up	19		—
	—	Total	30

WULFHERE.

Moneyer.

Wulfred	3

Total Numbers.

Eanred	66	Brought up	314
Ethelred	226	Eanbald	1
EA+Đ:AILE	5	Vigmund	30
Redulf	5	Wulfhere	3
Osbercht	12	Euxdi Re	1
	——	Uncertain	16
Carried up	314		——
	——	Total	365

5, *Liverpool Street, City, May* 23*rd*, 1843. C. ROACH SMITH.

Since the above list was compiled, I am happy to be able to add, that 866 of these stycas have been examined by Mr. Daniel Henry Haigh, of Leeds, who has favoured me with the following list and remarks:—

	No.		No.
" Eanred	157	Brought up .	678
" Ethelred	446	" Eanbald	3
" Aeilred	11	" Vigmund	94
" Redulf	19	" Vulfhere	13
" Osbercht	45	" Uncertain	78
Carried up .	678	Total . .	866

" Of these last, one is probably of Elfwald, and two of Eardwulf (EARDVV RE). Two read HOAVD RE; several EDRED M RE; and a large number have the names of two moneyers. There are several varieties of that curious reading EV+ᗡIVE; but not one of EVXDI RE, which seems allied to it."

Mr. Haigh is about to publish a work on the Anglo-Saxon coinage, which, let us hope, will be received by the numismatist and general historian with that extent of patronage the known merits of the author demand. In it these stycas will receive particular notice; and, probably, a new appropriation will be offered or established for some.

C. R. S.

MISCELLANEA.

LETTER FROM THOMAS WOODS TO DR. SLOANE (OBLIGINGLY COMMUNICATED BY SIR HENRY ELLIS).

[MS. Sloan. 4066. art. 70. *Orig.*]

Sir,

Mr. Roettier : who graves and coins my Copper Medalls is at present out of his imployment in the Mint, and Mr. Harris is in his room.

But I believe, it will be rather better for my affair, for if he be tacken off, the coinidge of the money, he will have the more leasure to worke for me. I doe not doubt but to get a Worke Room and Press in the Mint to coin my Medalls only, and by that meanes the two Roettiers will doe me duble the business. I must tacke in sume Partners to assist me in it. I have already proposed to pay the King at Tenth part of the reall profite, and there will be advantage enough beside. I will lay downe Proposalls, and will referr them to be altred, by Mr. Lamb Gouldsmith and Mr. Charlton gentleman of the Temple, who are the most competent Judges of this affair.

Sir pray communicate this, and if your selfe or any other Gentleman of the Society will please to be concerned let me know.

Your most humble Servant,

THO. WOODS.

March 8th, 1696.

To : Docter Slone
Present.

To be left at the Temple
Coffee House : in Essex Buildings.

CURIOUS COIN.—" Some years ago there was found, at Bornholm, a *Cufish coin*, on which were cut several *Runic inscriptions*. Although the impression has, by means of the inscriptions, been rendered indistinct, yet Mr. Lindberg, who has made the attempt to examine the design, thinks that he is correct in reading the name *El Mutavekkil al Allah*, one of the caliphs of the dynasty of the Abbassides; and, in respect to the coinage date, he thinks that *two hundred* and thirty may with certainty be read, but in regard to the concluding unit, this cannot be read with certainty, although it appears to be *one*, thus making the date 231. This coin has therefore been struck about A.D. 845, or a few years later. The place of coinage is almost entirely illegible, but

possibly may be *Bocchara*. After a comparison of the several Runic inscriptions, Professor Magnusen is of opinion, that this piece of money has, in the first place, belonged to *Eyulf Einarson*, of Mödruvellir, in *Iceland*, who held a public meeting for the purpose of alleviating the dreadful famine which prevailed over the whole of Iceland in the year 975, on which occasion, as the Sagas show, he rendered important service to the community. From him this coin came into the possession of *Danr*, an Eastmann, probably a Danish merchant, and the inscribed runes seem to contain the prayer, that the god of gods, *Tér día*, would grant him a fortunate voyage. Some inscriptions in *Anglo-Saxon runes*, and of a later date, have been probably cut in *Denmark* and *England*."—*Memoirs of the Society of Northern Antiquaries.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our valued correspondent, speaking of the honours rendered to the Eresian Sapho (page 55), appears to have forgotten the scenes enacted in the public worship of Venus, as described by Herodotus; the fable of the abominable association of Jupiter and Ganymede, the odious realities of Hadrian and Antinöus, and the thousand other monstrosities of heathen mythology, to say nothing of the obscene representations, the *sujets libres*, as our French neighbours apologetically style them, on the current money of some cities of antiquity. When these are taken into consideration, the public honours rendered to a prostitute by a Greek city, in an age of polygamy and polytheism, will excite no wonder. It is lamentably true that, even in our own time, if *éclat* can only be given to vice of almost any kind, it will become a marvel; and marvelling is much akin to admiration. Do we not often see the portraits of women of notoriously impure lives in the print shops; and is not that of the concubine of a late "noble" poet to be found even in ladies' scrap-books at this very hour? Nay, it is notorious that the print in question was actually engraved for one of the mawkish "Annuals" as a companion portrait to that of the poet! This, however, was found to be too dangerous, even for an age craving for novelty, and the design was abandoned, yet the plate was not destroyed; impressions of it inundated the town, and are still to be found in almost every portfolio of prints.

XV.

NOTE ON SOME TYPES OF TARENTUM.

By Samuel Birch, Esq.

The early coins of Tarentum, with a youth seated upon a dolphin, accompanied by different symbols, and the legend ΤΑΡΑΣ, or ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ, are supposed to represent the hero Taras, the son of Poseidon, and a nymph of the country, the eponymous founder of the state. With the extended knowledge of types now possessed, it is necessary to distinguish the legend ΤΑΡΑΣ from the figure, for the same word is found with a marine horse;[1] and it consequently designates the *city* and not the *hero*.[2] When, therefore, the name of the state and of the eponymous hero occur in the nominative on the coins, it is not necessarily that of the *personage*, but rather of the *city* itself. It would appear that Taras was the name of a river from which the Lacedæmonians under Phalanthus named their new city,[3] and, although never represented either as βουκέρως or ταυρόκρανος, yet the fact of most of the rivers being the children of Oceanos and Poseidon, the termination resembling that of the Hypsas, the Gelas, and the Thoas, all easily derived from the qualities of rivers, suggests that the stream and the hero might be here found personified. The etymology of the word Τάρας I have already pointed out as derived from ταράσ-σειν, 'to trouble,' and not from ταυρείος. And this word is found in composition as πολυταράχος, applied to

[1] Carelli, Pl. 178.

[2] This important rule restores to Apollo the type conjectured to be the hero Zacynthus. Num. Chron. Vol. I. pp. 250—251.

[3] Paus. Phoc. x.

Poseidon; for the Scholiast of the Alexipharmaca of Nicander, commenting upon the term πολυστροῖβος, as applied to the sea (ἅλος) by that writer, states, πολυστροίβοιο, τῆς πολυτάραχου, παρὰ τὸ στροιβεῖν τὰς ναῦς ὁ ἐστι ταράσσειν,[4] a passage which at once connects Taras and Poseidon. The type usually assigned to Taras is rather that of the Lacedæmonian Phalanthus, the founder of the state, near whose statue at Phocis was a dolphin, because once carried, like Arion, by that fish; and although Pausanias may have mistaken the two statues of Taras and Phalanthus,[5] the reputed and actual founder, yet the tradition finds its parallel in the story of Arion, the Corinthian types of Melicerta,[6] in that of the body of Hesiod brought back by dolphins, and in the peculiar tradition of the city of Iasus.[7] On the other hand, the dolphin appears in many instances connected with the river as well as the ocean divinities, while, on the Galassi vase, the monarch stream of northern Greece, the Acheloüs, assumes the body of a dolphin to struggle with Hercules.[8]

The reverse of many of these coins represents a youth mounted upon a horse, at times naked, but sometimes clad in a Greek panoply.[9] This is generally supposed to apply to the great excellence of the Tarentines in horses and riding, especially in riding in armour, ἐνόπλιος ἱππηλασία.[10]

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[4] Schneider, 8vo. Halæ. 1792, p. 30. [5] Phoc. lib. x.

[6] Numis. Chron. Vol. VI. p. 108.

[7] Num. Chron. Vol. IV. pp. 142, 143; Tzetzes Chil. iv. 117.

[8] According to Aristotle, the type of the coins of Tarentum was the hero Taras riding on a dolphin (Pollux, Onom. lib. vi. p. 280); Tzetzes, loc. cit., alludes to a youth riding on a dolphin, at the city of Dicearchia (Puteoli), in Italy, and also at Alexandria.

[9] See Millingen. Considerations sur la Num. de l'Anc. Ital.

[10] Eustath. ad Dionys. Perieg. v. 376.

A more particular explanation may be given to these figures. The statues sculptured by Onatas, of Ægina, and Calynthus, represented on horseback and on foot the exploits of Taras and Phalanthus against Opis, king of the Iapyges, assisting the Peucetii.[11] The uncertain genius of the Greek horse race named Taraxippus, found at Nemæa and Olympia, and considered very justly by Pausanias to be a surname of Poseidon Hippios,[12] renders it more than probable that on the reverses of these types is the *Ταρᾶς Ἵππιος*, the Equestrian Taras, or horse-subduing Neptune, for the appellatives of this god ultimately became personified, and that, as the obverse presents the Ocean, so the reverse the Equestrian divinity, the particular objects of worship to the Tarentines, whose offering from the spoils of victory in the waters of Croton, was consecrated to games in honor of the gods of the sea and those of horses.[13] The epoch of these coins, that of Pyrrhus, 282 B.C., is proved by the adjunct of an elephant; an animal which was of essential service to the Tarentines and their royal ally against the Romans, never seen by the Greeks before the Macedonian invasion of Asia,[14] and probably not by the Italian Greeks till the landing of Pyrrhus.

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[11] Paus. Phoc. x. [12] Cf. Paus. Eliac. Post. vi. Phoc. x.
[13] See Inscr. from Carducci, cited Num. Chron. Vol. VI. p. 108.
[14] Paus. Attic. i. Flor. I. c. xviii.

XVI.

ON THE COIN ATTRIBUTED BY MR. BORRELL TO ALEXANDER OF PHERÆ.

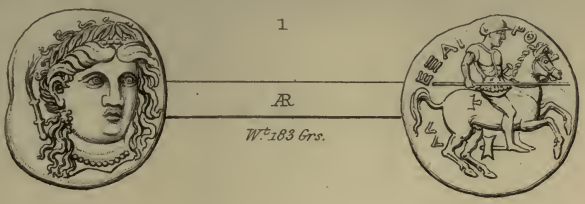
My dear Sir,

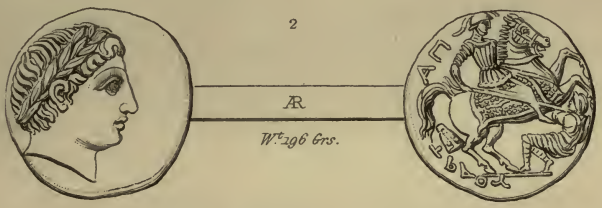
The identical coin published by Mr. Borrell in the "Numismatic Chronicle" for this quarter, [see plate, fig. 1] has been recently purchased for the British Museum at the sale of the collection of the late Mr. Thomas, into whose hands it must have passed after Mr. Borrell lost sight of it at Constantinople. In drawing up the catalogue for that sale, my friend and colleague Mr. Burgon, from the general resemblance of this coin in fabric, weight, style, and type to those of the kings of Pæonia, was induced to place it in that dynasty, hoping, in the course of future enquiry, to find elsewhere historical proof of the existence of a Pæonian monarch of the name of Alexander. No such evidence has as yet been brought to light, though the scanty fragments of Pæonian history have been collected and examined not only by successive numismatists, but also, in the fullest manner, by Droysen,[1] an historian of the most acute and laborious research; and this attribution, like that of the coins of Lycceius in the same regal series, must therefore rest entirely on the numismatic evidence of similarity in the mintage. Relying entirely on such resemblance, Eckhel[2] conceived Patraus to belong to the same dynasty as Audoleon, since which time the judgment of the great numismatist has been certified by the discovery of an inscription[3] at Athens in which "Audoleon, king of the

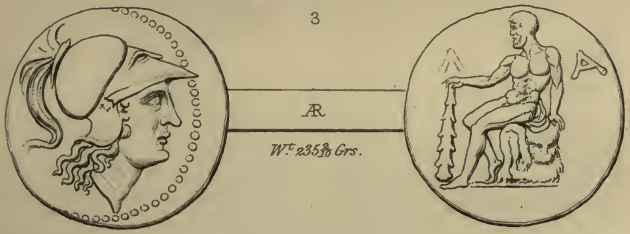
[1] "Zimmermann, Zeitschrift für die Alterthumswissenchaft," for 1836. Darmstadt. p. 825.

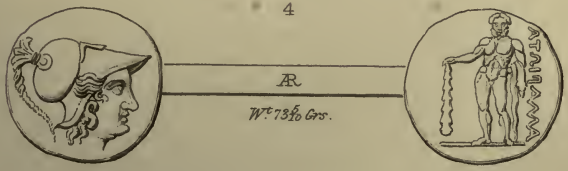
[2] Doct. Num. Vet. iv. p. 169.

[3] Published in the Bulletino dell' Institut. for 1833, p. 153. See also Borrell, Num. Chron. Vol. IV. p. 9.









J. Basire, del. et sc.

COINS OF ALEXANDER.

Pæonians," is called the son of Patraus. Even without this instance, there would be nothing improbable in the supposition that, in a country of which but little is recorded in history, a king who struck coins should, like Queen Philistis in Sicily, be nowhere mentioned by the writers of antiquity; the attribution would be at least as certain as that of the coins of Lycceius; but, after a very careful comparison with all the silver Pæonian coins in the collection of the British Museum,[4] it appears that the Alexander is executed by a more refined hand than any of the coins of either Patraus or Audoleon, which are all more or less the work of an ignorant imitator of Greek art. This difference might be accounted for by supposing that the finer coin was struck by Alexander the Great, to whom there can be little doubt that Pæonia[5] was subject, and that it was rudely imitated in the subsequent[6] coinages of the native princes, Patraus and Audoleon; but such an attribution would be too much at variance with the whole character of the mintage of the Macedonian kings to be entitled to any consideration.

On the other hand it must be admitted that Mr. Borrell's theory is strengthened by a comparison of the types of the Alexander with those of the general silver coinage of Thessaly. The head on the obverse much resembles those on the coins of Larissa, and still more strikingly that on a silver coin[7] of Philippopolis recently purchased at the sale of Mr. Thomas's collection for the British Museum. The horseman with a spear couched is a very common Thessalian

[4] Fig. 2 on the plate is the finest Patraus in the Museum collection.

[5] Diodor. xvi. 4; xvii. 8; Arrian ii. 9; iii. 12.

[6] As, according to Droysen's Chronology, might be the case. Zimmermann, Zeitschrift, loc. cit.

[7] Published by Millingen "Ancient Coins of Greek Cities and Kings." London, 1831. p. 46.

type, though not according in the details of the armour with the figure on the coin of Alexander.

It may be further remarked, that on the flank of the horse on this coin is an object which, upon a very careful examination, appears to be the same battle-axe which occurs in the field. It is not desirable, in the interpretation of types, to attach too important a meaning to adjuncts, even when so emphatically repeated as in this case, but, if the coin be rightly assigned by Mr. Borrell, the mention of πέλεκυς in the following passage is at least a curious coincidence. *Θεόπομπός φησιν Ἀλέξανδρον Φεραῖον Διόνυσον τὸν ἐν Παγασαῖς, ὃς ἐκαλεῖτο πέλεκυς,*[8] *εὐσεβεῖν διαφόρως. Καταποντωθέντος δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρου, Διόνυσος ὄναρ ἐπιστάς τινι τῶν ἁλίεων ἐκέλευσεν ἀναλαβεῖν τὸν φορμὸν τῶν ὀστῶν ὁ δὲ ἀπελθὼν ἐς Κράννωνα τοῖς οἰκείοις ἀπέδωκεν, οἱ δὲ ἔθαψαν.* Schol. in Hom. Il. Bekker, Berol. 1825, Ω'. 428.

Whether the deity here mentioned is the personage who appears on many vases, in the most intimate connection with Dionysos, and whom M. Gerhard[9] calls the Bacchic Hephæstos (Auserlesene Vasenbilder, p. 186; see ibid. p. 150); and whether the coins[10] published under Maronea (Mionnet, Supp. ii. p. 338, No. 837) represent this union of the two deities by the types of the vine on the obverse, and

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[8] Πέλεκος in the text. I have adopted Meineke's correction, Quæst. Scen. iii. p. 47.

[9] Compare Lenormant and De Witte, Monumens Céramogr. (Hephæstos), Paris, 1838.

[10] Attributed to Amadocus and Teres, kings of Thrace, Trésor de Numism. et de Glypt. *Numism. des Rois Grecs.* p. 5. I am indebted to Mr. Burgon for this illustration, and the figure on the vases cited above was first pointed out to me by Mr. Hawkins. I may add that, on the coins of Lipara, Hephæstos appears seated, with a hammer in one hand and a diota in the other. Eckhel mentions the type of Bacchus with the thyrsus on the same coins. Doct. Num. Vet. i. 270.

battle-axe on the reverse; are questions which I leave to more experienced archæologists to determine. The only other coin of Thessaly on which I find the battle-axe is that of Larissa, published by Mr. Birch (Num. Chron. Vol. I. p. 230). The hero Aleuas, whose head it there accompanies as an adjunct, is also considered by M. de Witte to be connected with Hephæstos (Revue Numismatique, 1842, p. 77).

It may be urged against Mr. Borrell's theory, that the copper coin[11] struck by Alexander the Thessalian tyrant is, as might naturally be expected, almost identical in type and mintage with those of Pheræ, while the silver coin we are here discussing has no kind of resemblance to any of these. But it does not necessarily follow that the silver and copper coinage of a prince would always exhibit the same fabric, still less type, nor is it impossible that Alexander may have struck this silver coin in some other town of Thessaly.

In a case almost entirely dependent on minute resemblances of art and fabric, when two numismatists of the greatest practical experience, and most approved judgment are not agreed, I forbear to offer any opinion of my own in a letter chiefly intended to complete Mr. Borrell's record of this unique coin.

I will conclude by expressing a hope that some fortunate discovery, like that of the inscription relating to Patraus, may settle this doubtful attribution and decide between the rival claims of Thessaly and Pæonia.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
CHARLES NEWTON.

British Museum, September 20th, 1844.
J. Y. AKERMAN, ESQ.

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[11] Formerly in Mr. Burgon's cabinet, now in the British Museum; compare the Teisiphon, Mionnet, Supp. iii. p. 309, No. 272.

XVII.

PROPOSED ATTRIBUTION TO ALLARIA IN CRETE, OF A COIN AT PRESENT ASCRIBED TO LACEDÆMON.

Head of Pallas to the right, in Corinthian helmet.

℞.—AA (retrograde). Hercules, to the left, seated on a rock, covered with the lion's skin; right hand resting on his club. AR. weight, $235\frac{2}{10}$grs. (rubbed). *Brit. Mus.*

This tetradrachm, formerly placed under Lamia in Thessaly, and then by Eckhel under Lacedæmon (Doct. Num. Vet. ii. 279), has been again conjecturally assigned by Mr. Borrell (Numis. Chron. Vol. VI. p. 138) to Lamia; neither of these attributions being strongly supported, I have the less scruple in proposing a new one—to Allaria in Crete. Of this place, a silver coin in the collection of the British Museum is engraved in the accompanying plate [fig. 3], which, in style and fabric, exactly resembles the tetradrachm described above, the only difference in type being, that the Hercules on the reverse is standing, not seated on a rock; and from the legend—ΑΛΛΑΡΙΩΤΑ [Ν]—of the smaller coin [fig. 4], which, as may be seen by reference to the plate, is written retrograde, we perceive the inscription ΑΑ of the tetradrachm to be the two first letters of the same name, also written retrograde.

The coins of Allaria are of such extreme rarity,[1] that this tetradrachm, presenting a variety in type, weight, and

[1] Only one other specimen besides the one here engraved is placed under Allaria in the collection of the British Museum, and one other, identical with these two in size and type, exists in the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris. In the Synopsis of the Imperial Collection at Vienna, published by Arneth, in 1837, the name of Allaria does not occur.

legend, is an important accession to their number, while its transfer, if allowed, must make the question more than ever doubtful, whether Lacedæmon ever struck silver money except in connection with the Achæan league; for none, I believe, has been ever assigned to that town except this coin, the one of Areus (Mionnet, ii. p. 222, No. 63), now generally admitted to be a forgery, one described in Mionnet (Supp. iv. p. 220, No. 1), and considered by Mr. Borrell to be a coin of Patraus, king of Pæonia, or of some Thessalian city (Num. Chron. loc. cit.), and the coin given to Cleomenes III., which is attributed to that king on slender grounds.[2] On this subject I hope to say more in a future paper. I have nothing to add to the slight notice of Allaria in Eckhel, except that it is placed by Hoek, "Kreta," vol. i. p. 425, at the eastern extremity of the island, near Olerus, and that the inscription relative to an alliance with the Parians, published by Chishull, is to be found in Boeckh, "Corpus Inscript." vol. ii. p. 418.[3]

British Museum, Oct. 7, 1844. CHARLES NEWTON.

XVIII.

UNEDITED AUTONOMOUS AND IMPERIAL GREEK COINS.

By H. P. BORRELL, Esq.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 29th November, 1844.]

AENIANES IN THESSALIA.

IN the Numismatic Chronicle[1] is a notice of mine, explaining the subject of the type on some of the coins of the

[2] Trésor de Numis. et Glypt. 1re partie, p. 47.

[3] Since the above was printed, I have seen in the collection of the United Service Museum, two silver coins of Phalasarna, also a Cretan town, both of the same age and type; one of which is inscribed AΦ, the other ΦA. This illustration is important, as it proves the use in Crete of the monosyllabic and retrograde legend, which I propose to read on the tetradrachm.

[1] Vol. ii. p. 149.

Aenianes. Since then I find in a recent writer,[2] that M. Brönsted, in a work on the same subject, had stated my views.[3] Never having seen his publication, I have never till now noticed this circumstance, but must here express my surprise that he should have omitted to mention that the true explanation of this type originated with me; that I communicated my manuscript to him in 1827; and that it was subsequently read before the Society of Antiquaries, by E. Hawkins, Esq., in 1831-2.

Without imputing to the learned Danish archæologist any desire of appropriating to himself this trifling discovery, yet the merit, if it deserves any, I conceive is justly due to me.

I take this opportunity for pointing out a typographical error in the Numismatic Chronicle; the name of the national hero of the Aenianes is there printed *Phemios*, instead of *Phenikos*.

CRANNON IN THESSALIA.

A naked figure with the *causia* suspended from the back of the neck, seizing a furious bull, of which only the fore part is visible; in the field, fragments of two or three letters of archaic form.

R.—KPANO. The fore-part of a horse at full speed, the bridle dragging on the ground; behind, a trident; the whole in a deep sunk square. AR. 3. 45$\frac{3}{4}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

Sestini[4] has published a larger coin in the same metal, similar in type to this of mine, excepting that on his the animals on either side are entire; this was the only silver coin known of this city in his time.

We know but little of the early history of Crannon, which was situated, according to Stephanus, in the Pelas-

[2] Memoires de Numismatique et d'Antiquité, par M. Raoul-Rochette, Paris, 1840, p. 125.

[3] Voyages et Recherches dans la Grèce, tom. ii. vignette 48.

[4] Lett. Num. tom. vi. p. 28. No. 1.

giotis, about 100 stades from Gyrton.[5] It was taken by Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, and afterwards by the Romans when at war with Perseus of Macedon.[6]

Numismatic writers differ in opinion with regard to the meaning of the types represented on these coins, which also are found without variation on the money of Larissa, Pherae, Pellinna, Perrhæbia, Pharcadon, and Tricca, all towns of Thessalia. Eckhel[7] considers they allude to the address with which the Thessalians could arrest the course of the most furious bull, and their skill in the management of the horse.

CIERIUM IN THESSALIA.

Laureated juvenile profile to the right.
R.—KIEPIEΩN. Jupiter standing, hurling thunder with his right hand, and an eagle with his left; before him is a small figure of a dancing satyr. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

No copper money of Cierium has yet been described,[8] and I believe only a single one in silver.[9] A similar coin to mine is, I strongly suspect, erroneously classed to Cius in Bithynia by Pellerin.[10]

Cierium is only mentioned by Stephanus; it bore the more ancient name of Arne, and was founded by a colony from Boeotia.

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[5] Strabo, lib. vii. cap. ult. [6] Livy, lib. xxxvi. cap. 10.

[7] Doct. Num. Vet. tom. ii.

[8] Both Sestini and Mionnet mention copper coins, but without describing them.

[9] Du Mersan, Descrip. des Méd. Ant. de feu M. Allier de Hauteroche, p. 38; Mionnet, Supp. tom. iii. p. 280, No. 128.

[10] Rec. de Méd. de Peupl. et de Villes, tom. ii. p. 24, Pl. 41, No. 13. I have since found that Mr. Millingen has published some singular coins of this city in his "Ancient Coins of Greek Cities and Kings;" amongst others, one in copper in every respect the same as the above, but instead of a figure of a satyr, Mr. M. has remarked on his coin a nymph. On my coin, the satyr is clearly distinguishable.

CTIMENE IN THESSALIA.

Combe, in the Hunterian Catalogue (p. 117, tab. xxii. fig. 15), assigns a coin to this city, which certainly belongs to Aninesum in Lydia. The word KTIMENOΣ has no reference to the town, but is merely a magistrate's name. I also very much doubt the correctness of the attribution of two other coins to this city by Sestini; one in his Lett. Num. continuaz. tom. ii. p. 12, and the other in Lett. Num. tom. viii. p. 42. Both are cited by Mionnet, Supp. tom. iii. p. 282, Nos. 134, 135. I am of opinion that we have still to look for coins of Ctimene.

EURYMENÆ IN THESSALIA.[11]

Head of Bacchus in profile, crowned with ivy, to the right.
℞.—EYPYMENAIΩN. A vine with fruit and branches, between a *Diota* and a dolphin. Æ. 4½.

I have the honour of introducing, for the first time in Numismatic geography, the present coin of Eurymenæ. It is, fortunately, in a fine state of preservation, and more pains appear to have been taken with its fabrication and style of work than is generally observed on the copper money of this province. It was procured for me in 1837, at Larissa, and now ornaments the magnificent Royal collection at Paris.

On the obverse side of this unique coin is the head of Bacchus; the vine on the reverse refers to the same deity, and bears a strong resemblance to the type on some of the coins of Maronea.

Eurymenæ was one of the towns claimed by the Aetolians

[11] We presume that it has escaped Mr. Borrell's observation, that this coin has been published by M. de Longpérier, Rev. Numis. 1843, p. 244, and is further noticed by M. de Witte, ibid. p. 323. M. de Longpérier gives the size 6, instead of 4½. —*Editor.*

from Philip V. of Macedonia.[12] It appears to be the same as the Erymnæ of Strabo,[13] Pliny,[14] and Scylax.[15] The legend on the coin proves the orthography of Livy to be the most correct.

HISTIÆOTIS IN THESSALIA.

See my article on the coins formerly classed to Histiœa in Euboea, in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. ii. p. 232.

LAMIA IN THESSALIA.

No. 1.—Female profile bound with a fillet, ear-rings, to the right.
℞.—ΛΑΜΙΕΩΝ. Naked figure of Hercules, seated on a rock, to the left; in his right hand he holds a bow within a quiver, his left resting on the rock. AR. 5. 85$\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

The figure of Hercules on the reverse of this beautiful unedited coin of Lamia, is not very unlike that of the same hero on a tetradrachm in Dutens,[16] excepting that he is there represented holding a club instead of a bow in a quiver. In other respects, the attitude and apparently the style of execution is the same. On Dutens' coin there are only the initial letters ΛΑ, from which that numismatist imagined it was struck by the Lacedaemonians, but as these letters are also the initials of Lamia, I am strongly inclined to believe that it owes its origin not to the Lacedaemonians but to the Lamians, as some authors, I find, have already suspected. The obverse of this coin presents a helmeted profile of Pallas, whilst on mine is represented a beautiful female head, wearing a simple fillet and rich ear-ring; her hair gracefully descends on her neck, as is usual on the effigy of Apollo. I am at a loss to decide to what deity these features and ornaments can apply; one might be disposed to imagine the artist had in view some

[12] Livy, lib. xxxix. cap. 25.
[13] Lib. ix. p. 44. [14] Lib. iv. cap. 9. [15] p. 24.
[16] Explication de quelque Médailles, p. 37, Pl. 1, No. 9; Mionnet, tom. ii. p. 217, No. 10.

celebrated female, or perhaps a nymph; the presence of the ear-rings is sufficient to shew that the figure is not meant for Apollo. The figure of Hercules on the reverse is naked; he is seated on a rock. The bow, which partially protrudes from the quiver, corresponds in its form with that weapon seen in his hand on the copper coins of Lamia, where he is standing and aiming an arrow, probably alluding to his sixth labour; his posture on my coin would seem to imply repose after its completion.

Another coin, attributed first to Areus king of Sparta, and afterwards to Cleomenes III. of the same country, may with much more propriety be classed to Lamia. It is described as follows:—

No. 2. Tête d'un roi, ceinte d'un diadême, à gauche.
R.—ΛΑ. Pallas debout, vêtue d'une longue robe, lançant un javelot de la main droite, et tenant de la gauche une chèvre; dans le champ, une couronne de laurier.[17] AR. 8.

Instead of a portrait of either Areus or of Cleomenes, it is more probably that of a Macedonian prince. Dutens suggested this opinion, which was opposed by the learned Eckhel,[18] because, says the latter author, there is no recorded fact in history to justify it; but as the arguments of both these numismatists referred to the portrait alone, neither of them doubting the attribution of the coin to Lacedaemonia, Eckhel's objection was plausible and consistent. If, then, the coin in question is no longer to be considered an historical monument of Sparta, but is to be restored to Lamia, as I propose, the different opinions are reconciled. I abstain from the attempt of deciding to which of the Macedonian kings the portrait should be

[17] Mionnet, tom. ii. p. 222, No. 64, under Areus. Idem, Supp. iv. p. 227, No. 43, and Visconti, Iconogr. Grec. tom. ii. p. 92, Pl. xli. fig. 1.

[18] Doct. Num. Vet. tom. ii. p. 282.

assigned; but it is evident that the coin was struck during the reigns between Alexander the Great and Perseus. Equally incompetent am I to offer any remarks to show how far the mythological subject on the reverse of the coin applies to the new classification I propose in opposition to the learned dissertation of Visconti. I leave this important task to others more skilful in history and mythology than myself. Even the sagacious Visconti appears to have had misgivings as to the propriety of the attribution of this coin to Lacedaemonia: he says, "Cependant comme il y a d'autres villes Grecques dont le nom commence par les mêmes lettres (ΛΑ), et qui les ont employées pour marque de leur monnoie, il est nécessaire de bien constater que la médaille a été frappée à Sparte, avant d'examiner quel peut être le roi sans lequel elle l'a été, et dont elle represente le portrait."[19]

Lamia was a city of Thessalia, situated about thirty stades from the river Sperchius in Pthiotis.[20] It became renowned in history on account of the siege it sustained by the confederate Greeks, when Antipater, after his defeat by Leosthenes, fled there with the remainder of his forces. Livy informs us it was again besieged by Philip, son of Demetrius; on which occasion it was relieved by the Romans.

ALEXANDER, TYRANT OF PHERÆ.

No. 1.—Female head, nearly full face, long flowing hair, ear-rings and necklace. To the right is a lighted torch.

℞.—ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Horseman with helmet and cuirass, armed with a long lance held horizontally; going at a quick pace from left to right. Below the horse is the *bipennis*.[21] AR. 6. 183$\frac{3}{10}$ grs.

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[19] Loc. cit. p. 95. [20] Strabo, lib. ix.; Pliny, lib. iv. cap. 7.

[21] This beautiful, and I believe unique, medallion was shown me many years ago by a friend, who allowed me to take a cast from it. I have every reason for believing it was destroyed in the great fire which consumed Pera in Constantinople in 1832. [It is now in the British Museum; see Mr. Newton's letter, p. 110, *supra*.—*Editor*.]

No. 2.—Female head in profile to the right, with necklace and ear-rings. A small hand projecting from the neck, holding a lighted torch.

R.—ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Lion's head to the right, the mouth open and tongue protruding; below, the *bipennis*. AR. 4. $88\frac{4}{10}$ grs.[22]

Alexander, the Tagus or tyrant of Pherae in Thessaly, was contemporary with Amyntas II., king of Macedonia. He is reported to have been both cruel and rapacious. His reign, which was of eleven years' duration, terminated by assassination, in which his wife and brother-in-law were the chief conspirators. The latter, named Tisiphonus, was raised to the vacant dignity.

I am by no means inclined to admit the propriety of assigning to this prince the coin Sestini[23] published from the collection of Bertholdy of Berlin, of which another nearly similar is engraved by Neumann,[24] amongst his *incerti*. On the contrary, I consider the two beautiful coins described above as the sole monuments of Alexander that have descended to us, both being, at all events, unedited, if not unique.[25]

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[22] Originally in my collection, afterwards in that of J. R. Steuart, Esq., and now possessed by the Duke de Luynes.

[23] Lett. Num. tom. viii. p. 138, Pl. vi. fig. 10.

[24] Num. Vet. part II. tab. vi. fig. 7.

[25] Mr. Newton informs me that two coins, with the type of No. 2 above, are in the British Museum; one described R. P, Knight's Num. Vet. p 119, E. 1, under Antandrus in Mysia, the other supplying the remainder of the legend; neither has the *bipennis*, but on both, in front of the head, is an object which may be what Mr. Borrell describes, "a torch held by a small hand," though it has rather the appearance of a branch. The fabric is not unlike that of the coin described above, No. 1, but is somewhat harder. Mr. Newton further states, that in his letter in this number, p. 110, he has omitted to notice the remarkable coincidence of the bipennis on the coin published above, No. 2, having only had the opportunity of making a hasty and partial examination of Mr. Borrell's paper before it was printed.—*Editor.*

A long time elapsed before I could determine to what prince of the name of Alexander I might appropriate the tetradrachm No. 1. It was only at a much later period, and when I became possessed of No. 2, that, in my own mind, the problem could be satisfactorily solved, not only by a comparison of the two coins together, but of each coin again separately with others of the city of Pheræ, which was the capital of the dominions of this Alexander in Thessaly. The first coin which I select as illustrative of No. 1, is the following, cited by Mionnet.[26]

> Tête laurée d'Apollon, vue de face ; dans le champ à gauche, un poisson.
>
> R.—ΦΕΡΑΙΩΝ. Femme assise sur un cheval allant au galop à droite, tenant transversalement un flambeau. AR. 3.

Here we have a head front face on the obverse, but, in his description, Mionnet has made two considerable errors, which induces me to suppose he copied from an imperfect coin. The head is not of Apollo, but of a female, and the adjunct symbol in the field is not a fish, but a flambeau. This I have ascertained beyond doubt, having before me a fine example of the same coin. Whoever this female deity may be, whose head, connected with the flambeau, occupies the obverse, I presume she is again figured on the reverse, where she has a flambeau, and is seated on horseback. Again, looking at the style of work as the same, I have no hesitation in bringing it forward in support of my proposition, and in proof of the Thessalian origin of my medallion.

Another coin in the Royal Library at Paris equally illustrates the reverse of my No. 2. Here is the description :—

[26] Suppt. iii. p. 305. No. 252.

Tête de Lion à droite, tirant la langue ; dessous, Λ.

Ʀ.—ΦΕΡΑΙΩΝ. Femme assise sur un cheval allant à gauche, tenant dans chaque main un flambeau ; dessous, massue et Λ. Æ. 2½. Mionnet, Suppt. iii. p. 306, No. 253.

The lions' heads, although by no means an uncommon type upon Greek coins, yet differ materially when they belong to different cities. In this case they are exactly alike. The female on horseback with a flambeau is also here repeated on the reverse ; I, therefore, consider there is sufficient evidence to justify my proposition.

TRICCA IN THESSALIA.

Horse, walking from right to left.

Ʀ.—ΤΡΙΚΚΑΙΟΝ. Female standing, playing with a ball. AR. 2. 12 grs. (*British Museum, from my cabinet*).

On the money of Larissa the type of a nymph playing with the *sphæra*, or ball, is of frequent occurrence. It is new on the coins of Tricca.

Tricca could boast of its remote antiquity. Homer speaks of some of its inhabitants who were present at the siege of Troy. It contained a temple of Æsculapius nearly equal in renown to that at Epidaurus.

PEPARETHUS INSULA.

Veiled female head (Ceres) to the right.

Ʀ.—ΠΕΠΑ. Thyrsus. Æ. 2. (*My cabinet.*)

The symbols on this coin are new: they refer to the worship of Bacchus and Ceres, deities to whom the inhabitants of Peparethus were singularly indebted. Although but twenty miles in circumference, it was the most fertile of the numerous small islands on the Thessalian coast. Its wine was much esteemed. Apollodorus, physician to one of the Ptolemies, kings of Egypt, recommended it in pre-

ference to any other.[25] The olives were in no less repute: they are praised by Ovid.[26]

The coin attributed by Mionnet to this island (tom. ii. p. 27, No. 87), and another (in Supp. iii. p. 11, Nos. 3 and 4), are of Pellene in Achaia. See my notice on the coins of Pellene, in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. ii. p. 237.

SCIATHUS INSULA.

Naked female head, to the right.

R.—ΣΚΙΑΘ. Caduceus. In the field a tripod. Æ. 3. (*My cabinet.*)

The tripod in the field is the only peculiarity which distinguishes the present coin from others already edited.[27]

Christopher Ramus[28] assigns a coin to this island on which are the letters ΣΚ, which Mionnet[29] is inclined to consider as more properly belonging to Scotusa. As an impression of a similar coin has lately been sent me with ΣΚΙ, there is no doubt that the opinion of Ramus is preferable.

ALETA, OR ALETTA IN ILLYRIA.

Sestini[30] cites a coin from the Fontana collection, which he ascribes to Aleta, or Aletta, a town in Illyria. Mionnet[31] proposes transferring it to the Ætolians. A similar coin is now before me, on which I read ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ; it is,

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[25] Pliny, Hist. Nat. lib. 14, cap. 7. [26] Metamorph. lib. 7. 470.

[27] A duplicate of this coin exists in the British Museum from my former collection. They were found together.

[28] Cat. Num. Vet. Mus. Reg. Daniæ.

[29] Suppt. iii. p. 312, No. 9. The same author, loc. cit. No. 10, classes a coin to Sciathus. The legend is very imperfect, but the types are the same as on the coins of Crannon, and I conceive it belongs to that place.

[30] Descrip. del Mus. Fontana, p. 28, tab. i. fig. 5.

[31] Suppt. iii. p. 313, No. 1.

therefore, to be presumed that Sestini must have copied from an incomplete and badly preserved coin, when he read ΑΛΛΕΤΩΝ. Aleta, consequently, for the present must be withdrawn from the list of numismatic cities.

APOLLONIA IN ILLYRIA.

No. 1.—A . . ΡΩΝ . . Helmeted head of Pallas to the right.

Ꝛ.—ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ. An obelisk, or *meta*. AR. 4. 49 grs. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—ΑΠΟΛ . ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ. Cavern for the flocks of Apollo.

Ꝛ.—ΝΙΚΑΝΔΡΟΣ. A cow suckling a calf. Above, a small radiated head of Apollo. Below, *pedum*. AR. 4. 49¼ grs.

3.—ΑΠΟΛ . ΧΑΙΡΗΝΟΣ. Cavern as last; within is a small flaming mount, and the *pedum*.

Ꝛ.—ΛΙΒΑΤΙΟΣ. Cow suckling a calf. AR. 4. 42¼ grs.

4.—ΑΝΕΑ. A flaming mount.

Ꝛ.—ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ. A *pedum*. AR. 2. 17¾ grs.

The coins of Apollonia are abundant, and offer but little variety as to their types. The first in the above list is new in silver.[32] No. 2. is a specimen of a vast number, differing from each other merely by a variety of names; but this deserves notice, from having, in addition to the usual type, the head of Apollo above, and the pedum below, as adjuncts. This peculiar type numismatists have imagined to represent the *garden of Alcinöus*, Alcinöus being one of the ancient kings of Phæacia or Corcyra, whence the Apolloniatæ were originally a colony; but I am disposed to consider that the types on both sides of these coins admit of a more satisfactory explanation, which I shall attempt to prove. In the first place, Herodotus[33] speaks of certain

[32] It occurs in copper. See Sestini, Descriz. d'alcun. Med. Gr. del Princ. Danem. p. 12; and Mionnet, tom. ii. p. 33, No. 60.

[33] Lib. ix. cap. 92.

flocks[34] which fed on the banks of the Aöus, a river which rises at Mount Lacmon, and passes through Apollonia. At night, he says, they were guarded in a cavern, some distance from the city, by one of the citizens, annually chosen from those most distinguished for their birth or riches. To these flocks, adds the same historian, the Apolloniatæ pay the greatest veneration, on account of an ancient oracle; and their pious devotion may be estimated by the fact of their punishing one of the illustrious herdsmen, named Evenius, with the loss of sight, for suffering a part of the cattle under his charge to be devoured by wild beasts whilst he was asleep. The severe punishment of Evenius incensed the gods against the Apolloniatæ; for, after that event, the sacred flocks ceased to bring forth, and the land became sterile. It was not till satisfactory atonement had been made, that the calamity subsided. After the happy change from famine and misery to abundance and prosperity, it is by no means astonishing that the people, grateful for the relief, should commemorate their good fortune in every possible manner, and, amongst others, that we should find traces of it on their money; and in that case, what more appropriate device could be imagined to mark the nature of the circumstance, than what we find on their coins, a cow suckling her young—indicating that the flocks had recovered from their sterility, and the earth regained its fertility, after the cessation of the ravages brought on the country by the vengeance of the offended deities.

The device on the opposite side of the coin, in my opinion, seems to corroborate and justify this hypothesis. Here we find a square, filled up with angular ornaments,

[34] Herodotus writes προβατα, rendered *sheep* by Beloe. Larcher makes it *troupeaux;* but, in a note, he remarks that the word admits of extension, and is better expressed by *Bétail,* or *cattle.*

regular and almost invariable in form, which, as it bears some resemblance to a diagram of a garden, as before stated, induced numismatists to infer that it represented the garden of Alcinöus. It is true these gardens were famed in history; but when, on the one hand, is considered the improbability of the people of Apollonia feeling so deep an interest in what did not immediately concern them, and, on the other, that these gardens were destitute of any mythological allusion even to the Corcyræans themselves, the explanation may be reasonably rejected. Herodotus says, the sacred flocks of Apollo were fed by day on the banks of the Aöus, but that at night they were conducted for shelter to a cavern at some distance from the city. The cavern, whether artificial or natural, was doubtless considered a place of sanctity, and was worthy the purpose for which it was used: may not the type, therefore, be intended to represent a plan of this cavern? I presume it does; and I find a further confirmation of this position in the accessory symbols observed on the coins I cite. In the first instance, on the obverse of No. 2, above the principal type of the cow and calf, is a small radiated head of Apollo: this is probably placed there to denote the particular deity to whom the animals were consecrated; and the *pedum*, or shepherd's crook, which is below, was, as it is natural to suppose, the staff of office of the illustrious person who had charge of them. This further leads us to the conclusion, that the names which occur in such varieties may be those of the individuals who held the important and distinguished post of guardian of the sacred flocks during the year when the coin was struck, as that is placed of Nicander upon the one in question.

The preceding remarks are still further illustrated by a reference to the coins which follow under Nos. 3 and 4.

On the No. 3. is seen the same square as on the No. 2; but instead of the usual ornaments within it, resembling (according to my view) separations or partitions for the accommodation of the animals, is a small flaming mount, as it is called by numismatists, and the staff or crook, whilst on No. 4. is simply a flaming mount on one side and the *pedum* on the other side of the coin. The shepherd's *pedum* refers here again, as I have just stated, to the office of guardian of the flocks; and the flaming mount probably alludes to the common practice of lighting fires during the night at the cavern's mouth, for the protection of the cattle against wild beasts, to avoid a repetition of the accident which occurred to Evenius.

Another coin of Apollonia, though offering a type entirely different, seems to refer to the same subject. It is published in several numismatic works. I select the first which comes to hand, as follows:—

ΑΓΩΝΙΠΠΟΥ. Head of Apollo to the right.

Ʀ.—ΑΠΟΛ. ΔΙΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΕΡΙΜΝΑΓΟΥ. Three females joining hands, and dancing round a flaming mount. AR. 4½. Mionnet, tom. ii. p. 30, No. 30.

The coins bearing this peculiar device are certainly of a more recent period than those with the cavern; but it appears to be a continuation of the same subject. It favours the idea that certain religious ceremonies were periodically performed in honour of Apollo and the sacred flocks. The fire would here indicate the spot where these ceremonies were performed, and the females, either priestesses, or, more probably, nymphs, or genii presumed to preside over the locality.

Plausible as this explanation appears, it may be objected to by some, on the grounds that the same principal devices are repeated on the money of the Epidamnians or Dyrra-

chians, and on that of the Corcyræans. It is well known that the Apolloniatæ and the Epidamnians both derived their origin from Corcyra; but if the subject was of local interest to the Corcyræans, as it would be were it intended for the gardens of Alcinöus, why should it be adopted by their colonies? I think, however, we may overcome this difficulty, by showing the possibility that the custom of maintaining flocks in honour of the gods, and specially consecrated to them, may have derived its origin in Corcyra, and have been thence carried by the emigrants to the two colonies, a conclusion which the testimony of Herodotus appears to justify. As has been already stated at the commencement of this notice, the historian remarks that the Apolloniatæ pay the greatest veneration to the sacred flocks, *on account of an ancient oracle.* Now if Deiphonius, the soothsayer[35] who accompanied the Greeks at the battle of Mycale, which was fought 479 years B.C., was, as we are informed, son of the Evenius who was punished with the loss of sight, Evenius himself most probably flourished at about 500 years B.C.; and as Apollonia was founded by a colony from Corcyra only 580 B.C., when Periander ruled at Corinth, it becomes nearly evident that the religious custom was introduced by the colonists from the metropolis, otherwise Herodotus would not be justified in speaking of an ancient oracle; so ancient, indeed, that we are led to suppose all record of the original motive of the institution had been forgotten.

Lastly, it may be inferred, that the flocks both of Corcyra and Epidamnus were less exposed, or better guarded than those of Apollonia; for in no one instance do we find upon

[35] According to Herodotus, loc. cit., the gods accorded the gift of divination to Evenius and to his descendants, to make amends for his cruel treatment by his countrymen.

the money of the mother or sister city any indication of the fire, proving that the motive of that additional symbol was local, and concerned the Apolloniatæ merely, in consequence of the misfortune which occurred to them in particular.

It may be argued, why is the historian silent as regards the institution of the same kind which existed in the two cities mentioned above? It is my opinion, that the custom was not one of an extraordinary nature, so as to merit particular notice; and, in fact, we should still be unacquainted with the sacred flocks of Apollonia, were it not for the punishment of Evenius, which led to serious results. That the custom was not confined to the three cities enumerated I think highly probable; for many coins bearing for type a cow suckling a calf (in precisely the same attitude as on those described), and on the reverse an indented square, have come under my notice. Most of these, by their fabric, appear of remote antiquity, without legend, and are constantly found in Macedonia; and the indented square is decidedly Macedonian: hence either other races had adopted similar ceremonies, or they were struck by other Corcyræan colonies, of which we are uninformed.

DYRRACHIUM IN ILLYRIA, AND LEUCAS IN ACARNANIA.

Δ. Pegasus flying, to the right.

R.—Λ. Same type. AR. 1. 12¼ grs. (*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

Alliances between distant or neighbouring cities, either for political or religious objects, must have been frequent among the Greek races, from the nature of their institutions. Sometimes these alliances are recorded on their respective coins, when it was, no doubt, intended to confer on their treaties a greater degree of sanctity, so as to induce

each party to maintain them inviolate. It, however, rarely happens that the motives of these alliances can be explained through ancient historians; but when it is considered that, in all probability, the interests which occasioned them were merely local, and did not bear upon Grecian history in general, it is not at all surprising. The preceding coin would seem to mark some event which interested two Greek cities, Dyrrachium and Leucas; and the following extracts from Thucydides may throw some light upon the subject.

"The Dyrrachians having expelled the higher class of citizens, these last joined some barbarous Illyrians, and together carried on a predatory war against the city. Too weak to defend themselves, the Dyrrachians applied for aid to their parent city Corcyra; but, as the government of that place was at that time aristocratical, assistance was refused.

"Corcyra itself was originally founded by the Corinthians; and, agreeable to custom, when they sent a colony to found Dyrrachium, they applied for a leader from the metropolis; when Phalius of Corinth, a descendant from Hercules, was appointed to that honour; by which Corinth, through Phalius, became the nominal founder of Dyrrachium, whilst in point of fact it was a Corcyræan colony.

"On the return of the ambassadors, the Dyrrachians in their distress, and in accordance with the advice of the Delphian oracle, sent a deputation to Corinth, offering to renounce their former ties, and to submit to them as protectors. Their time was well chosen; the Corinthians, a long time on unfriendly terms with the Corcyræans, on account of some informality of usages and honours due from colonists to the mother country, willingly accepted the propositions of the Dyrrachian deputies; a number of

adventurers from Corinth, joined by some Ambraciot and Leucadian auxiliaries, were sent to their aid, and soon arrived at Dyrrachium, when commenced the famous war between the rival states, known by the name of the Corinthian war.

"At the onset of hostilities, the advantage was decidedly favourable to Corinth; but the Athenians, having been induced to side with Corcyra, and uniting their fleets, Corinth could no longer protect her allies; and Dyrrachium falling into the power of Corcyra, the exiles, the cause of the war, were restored."

The apparent age of my coin coincides with this interesting epoch; the type on the reverse is in a slight hollow, as on the coins of Perdiccas, king of Macedonia, who was contemporary with the above events, which occurred in the last year of the 86th Olympiad, when Pericles ruled at Athens. Thucydides omits to inform us how far the Leucadians engaged in the struggle; but as we see some of them joined to the Corinthian adventurers sent to protect Dyrrachium, it is not improbable that this succour was the consequence of a particular treaty: and in that case, in commemoration of the event the coin was possibly struck. The type appears to confirm this opinion; for the letters Δ and Λ, the initials of Dyrrachium and Leucas, are connected with the device of a Pegasus, the peculiar emblem of Corinth, which seems naturally to refer to a convention between the two former cities, under the superior and special power of the latter.

ALEXANDER II. EPIRI REX.

It is my opinion that there exist insufficient grounds for assigning certain Tetradrachms and their subdivisions to

Alexander of Epirus: I allude to those described in numismatic writers as follows:—

> Head with diadem and horn, covered with the elephant's skin.
>
> R.—ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Pallas walking, combating, a lance in one hand, and a shield in the other; in the field, a helmet and an eagle. AR. 8. 240 grs.

I consider they may safely be removed from Epirus, and restored to Ptolemy IX., surnamed Alexander, king of Egypt. My principal motive for proposing this change is, that they are constantly found in Egypt intermixed with other Egyptian coins. Twenty-five years' experience has sufficiently convinced me of this fact, during which time as many, perhaps, as fifty examples have come under my notice, but never a solitary instance has occurred of their being discovered in Greece. We have, moreover, the not uncommon coin in copper acknowledged to be of Ptolemy Alexander, but without the latter name, on which is the same head, ornamented with the elephant's skin.

My proposition, I freely admit, offers some difficulty, which I am unprepared to encounter. If a comparison is made between these coins with the name of Alexander, and those of the preceding kings of Egypt (say Ptolemy VII., for none is given to Ptolemy VIII. in silver), these last are lighter, of inferior metal, and much more rude fabric. There can be no doubt, however, that the classification of the whole series of the regal coins of Egypt requires correction and revision; it will, therefore, be pleasing to me if some competent numismatist should be stimulated by my observations, and should undertake the task. It is only where access can be obtained to large collections, that the work can be attended with success.

H. P. Borrell.

Smyrna, 19th November, 1841.

XIX.

INEDITED SAXON AND ENGLISH COINS.

My dear Sir,

I venture to lay before the Numismatic Society, in the form of a letter to yourself, a few remarks on three as yet unedited coins. One I apprehend to be a penny of Eadgar struck at St. Edmundsbury; another the long-looked-for half-penny of Edward VI.; and the third, a penny of Henry III., having the legend on the reverse, retrograde, HALLI ON RYLA.

My observations on the first may be given in a very few words. The difficulties in the way of its appropriation are that it is unquestionably a blundered coin, but I cannot think that in this instance the blunders are sufficiently startling to prevent the coin being rightly assigned. From the engraving which accompanies this paper, made from your own admirable drawings, it will appear that the legend of the obverse reads EADEAR. It will be seen that the D is unfinished, and that the E is substituted for L. Surely so slight a blunder as this was never allowed to prevent the appropriation of a coin all whose characteristics refer to the period of EADLAR.

The reverse presents us with the legend ZIC EADMONIDT, which I can see little difficulty in reading SCI EADMOND. The difference is vastly less than that to be found on the acknowledged pennies of St. Edmond, so many of which were found at Cuerdale.

If, however, it should seem that I am wrong in assigning the penny in question to the mint of St. Edmundsbury, I

am confirmed in my reading both of EADGAR and of EADMOND, by the circumstance that among the moneyers of Eadgar the name of Eadmond occurs. I think, however, that the ZIC is a blunder for ZCI; and, in that case, we have a new mint to add to those already known of the sovereign aforesaid. It would seem that the moneyers of Bury St. Edmunds were peculiarly liable to blunders.

We proceed next to the half-penny of Edward VI. "The coin," you say in your note, "is in so wretched a condition that it cannot be ascertained with certainty to be so." I venture to differ from this opinion; and in order to set forth the grounds of my own, I shall take the liberty to make a few observations on the principles of Numismatic Science.

In noticing a coin of which we have never seen a specimen before, our first care should be to ascertain the era in which, and the city or prince by which or whom, the medal was struck. To do this accurately, we must carefully note the standard of metal, the workmanship, the weight, the form, and compare these peculiarities with those exhibited by the coins of neighbouring cities, of succeeding or previous sovereigns. Not until all these circumstances have been carefully weighed, are we at liberty to decide on the age and the issuer of any coin, and then, and not till then, may we venture to make the coin serve as an historical document, and attempt to deduce from it any historical consequence.

Now with regard to the miserable piece of base metal before us, we first ascertain that the standard is of the very lowest and most debased character; the next thing which strikes the observer is, that the reverse bears the legend CIVITAS LONDON, that is to say there is sufficient remaining to show that such it has been; this legend encircles the old

device of the cross and pellets. On the obverse, we find a portrait in profile, looking to the right; the size and weight indicate a half-penny. Such are the indications with which this interesting but badly preserved relic presents us.

There was only one period, with the exception of the reign of Æthelred I., in which the English coinage was debased. This period commenced with the third coinage of Henry VIII.; continued (increasing the debasement as it proceeded) during the remainder of his reign, and during the first years of his son and successor; then, in the second coinage of that prince, the standard was suddenly restored; and the only subsequent instance of a debased coinage, *for England*, is to be found in the base pennies of Mary, and of Philip and Mary.

In Ireland indeed there was a base coinage earlier, and it continued later; and the same was the case in Scotland: but the limits of the English debasement are those which we have recited above. Having then a base coin which bears the legend CIVITAS LONDON, the period is limited first, *by the inscription itself*, from the reign of Edward I. to that of Elizabeth; and then, *by its quality*, to that which elapsed from the middle of the reign of Henry VIII. to the termination of that of Philip and Mary. Thus we have a choice of

Henry VIII.	Mary.
Edward VI.	Philip and Mary.

Now, of the base coinages of the first of these monarchs, we have no instance of any bearing a portrait in profile; and each one is described by the indentures made with the various mint-masters; besides this, there is the greater part remaining of an initial Roman E. It is, however, on the ground of a *profile* turned to the right on a base coin, that

we must reject any interpretation which would assign this coin to Henry VIII. On the coins of Mary again, and on those which, with the titles of her husband and herself joined, present her head alone, the portrait is a profile turned *to the left;* besides, here again we are met with the initial E followed by a D, no doubt a portion of the once complete legend E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. Thus, then, whatever we say against attributing the coin to Edward VI. will militate far more against assigning it to either of the other two. But as the legend proves it to be an English coin, and the standard indicates a period of a very few years, during which only three sovereigns reigned, so we have negative proofs that it is a coin of Edward VI.

The positive proofs consist in its size, standard, weight, form, legend and device, all which have been already described. If now this be the half-penny of Edward VI. it differs much from what we have been led to expect; for here we have the cross and pellets, whereas all the descriptions which we possess of the base coinage of Edward VI. give us an idea that the half-penny would have the *arms* and the CIVITAS LONDON on the reverse, and very probably the full blown rose with E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA on the obverse. I think that this will be found to add another link to the chain of coins in which the old device of the cross and pellets was preserved, extending now from the first to the last Edward.

The last coin is one which (with much deference to the authority of so eminent a numismatist as Mr. Hawkins, I shall still venture to call a penny of Henry III.) will call for not many remarks. I will, however, state my reasons for agreeing with Mr. Sainthill and our older numismatists, rather than with Mr. Hawkins, in the assignment of those pennies with the short cross to Henry III. rather than to

his grandfather. In the first place, I am guided by the names of towns and moneyers; and I think I discern more than a mere accidental agreement between those found on these two descriptions of pennies. In the next place we find *Irish* pennies of John, which give a triangle on the reverse, as well as on the obverse, whereas those of Henry III. have the double cross just like that on the pennies struck in England. Now as it is quite certain that Henry II. sought uniformity as the distinguished characteristic of his coinage, a uniformity which was never afterwards lost sight of, it would appear most probable, that if Henry II. had issued a very extensive coinage with the double cross on the reverse, and Henry III. did the same, with the only difference that in the one case the double cross was a short one, and in the latter a long one, the intermediate reign would not exhibit a totally different type. This conjecture receives support from the Irish coins of Edward I, II, III, which have a reverse precisely like those of the English ones. We have seen that those of Henry III. follow the same rule; and we might therefore expect that the same rule would obtain with regard to those of John and Henry II. From the settled character which, from the very first coinage of Henry II. (if there were two), marked the English mint, we should be led to expect that, if there were any English coins of John, they would resemble his Irish ones; and if there were any Irish coins of Henry II. they would resemble those struck in England. It is true that the style of letter observable on the Irish pennies of John resembles that which we notice on those of Henry III.; but why should there be so remarkable a departure in the rest of the coin, why in that should the cross on the reverse characterize the two Henries, grandfather and grandson, while the son exhibits a totally different type, and this too at a

time in which the necessity of monetal uniformity was just beginning to be felt?

Then we have some of the short cross pennies with the word "TER," and some of the long cross pennies with the word "TERCI," and there appears no reason whatever to imagine such a name as TER. RI, or, as some have erroneously read it, TERIRI. Nor can it escape the notice of those who examine the *workmanship* of coins, that the same artist, or school of artists, must, with scarcely a doubt, have executed the two series of coins. Is it likely that the two reigns of Richard and John should have passed over without their being employed, and that they should afterwards have engraved all the dies of Henry III. during a long reign of fifty-six years? If it be replied, that one might have been copied from the other, then why was the intermediate coinage of John conducted on a different plan? Again, the coinage of Scotland presents us with some analogies. It seems pretty well agreed that the Scottish monarchs imitated the types adopted by their English contemporaries. Now the last portion of the long reign of William the Lion, corresponds with the last portion of that of John; its earlier part, with the closing years of Henry II. We find that the early coins of William present a single cross reaching to the inner circle of the coin, like those of Henry II., and a crown of the same character; the last give us the diadem of pearls, and the short double cross like those of Henry (as I venture to say) III. This circumstance may lead to important discoveries; Henry III. ascended the throne A.D. 1216. William the Lion was succeeded by his son Alexander II. 1213: there elapsed therefore three years between the death of William and the accession of Henry. It is then clear that the pennies of the Scotch king could not have been imitated from those of Henry

III. I think that they were imitated from a coinage of John, of which no specimen has reached our time. My reasons for thus thinking, I shall proceed to lay before you.

It is now pretty well agreed that we have no pennies of Alexander I.; that the earliest coins which bear the name of Alexander, are those of William's son; and that the coins of the Scottish Cœur de Lion commence the series of their pennies. The first in order of these bear a short single cross like those of Henry II., with a crescent, and what numismatists call a pellet in each quarter, but which pellet has a tail to it, and in one instance two tails, and looks wonderfully more like a comet than anything else. Now John's Irish penny has the crescent and a blazing star. It would seem scarcely to admit of a doubt that William's moneyers copied the device adopted by those of John. The second description of William's coins has a short double cross, like those which Mr. Hawkins assigns to Henry II.; but instead of the crescent and comet, we find a mullet, perhaps only an imitation of John's blazing star: we have a crown of pearls also in imitation of the coin before referred to, of Henry II. or III; we have seen that it could not have been copied from the coins of Henry III., and it appears unlikely that, having taken John's moneyers for a model, the Scotch artists should go back to those of Henry II.

I am inclined to think that we shall one day find proofs of two distinct coinages of John struck in England; one with a short cross, single, with a crescent and a blazing star in each quarter, and one with a short double cross, like those of his son; pellets in each corner, and probably the work of the same artist, not Aymary of Tours.

Once more I see no reason of sufficient force to disturb the arrangement which assigns all the pennies with the double cross to Henry III. The particular specimen which I

now describe has the reverse as usual, but the legend is retrograde, it reads HALLI ON RULA. The name Halli occurs among the moneyers of Henry III. mentioned by Ruding, and the mint of RULA. Rhudllan has been suggested as the town implied, but the importance of the place in times past seems scarcely to warrant such an attribution. Rutland again has been named; but this is a county, and not a town. It is by no means easy to fix a spot likely to have been the Rula of the third Henry. It is just possible that as in a retrograde legend it is by no means unlikely that we should find inverted letters, the place may have been RVΓA; and then Rochester will be in all probability the place of coinage. I must apologise for the length to which I have extended these observations, and subscribe myself,

My dear Sir,

very faithfully yours,

C. R. SMITH. ESQ. HENRY CHRISTMAS.

XX.

ON THE TYPES OF TERINA.

THE archaic coins[1] of Terina have, on their reverse, the apteral victory, indicated by her name NϟKA or NIKA, draped in a talaric tunic, and holding a pendent laurel branch. Those of the second epoch, a winged female holding a crown, recalling the *Νίκα στεφανοῦσα* of the Greek chori,[2] the same, holding a branch of laurel, frequently the *κηρυκεῖον* or caduceus, occasionally caressing a bird, seated upon a hydria or water vase, or holding the same ob-

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[1] Millingen. Sylloge.

[2] Euripides. Phœnissæ. Ed. Pors. 8vo. Lond. 1841. l. 1777. &c. &c. in the Doric form *μέγα σέμνα νίκα.*

ject, and seated upon a cube or Ionic column.[3] The most remarkable type is that of the same female, seated upon a cube on which is inscribed ΑΓΗ, and holding her hydria to a fountain, the water of which issues from a lion-headed mouth placed in a wall. Mr. Millingen, who has had these types twice under consideration,[4] supposes it to represent Niké or Victory drawing water from a fountain, and the inscription ΑΓΗ possibly to be the name of the stream called by Lycophron *Ἀρῆς* which flowed near Terina.[5] I had already suggested the possibility of this type representing Iris,[6] from the appearance of the caduceus, and the fact of the Iris of the Iliad and of the cyclic poets being the Niké of the Græco-Italian vases.[7] There is a winged figure, having in each hand a hydria, accompanied by the name *Ἀὼς*, representing Aurora, or the morning breeze, pouring dew upon the earth,[8] which could scarcely be the idea of the types of Terina. M. Gerhard, in his work on Mirrors,[9] has already given the type of Terina in illustration of a mirror representing Iris drawing the water of the Styx, which is the interpretation to which I had independently arrived, and for which I can offer a confirmatory reason. The river alluded to by Lycophron, in the Alexandra, under the

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[3] Comp. Carelli. Terina.

[4] Recueil de quelques Médailles Grecques Inédits. 4to. Rome 1812, p. 23, 25. Ancient Coins of Greek Cities and Kings, 4to. London, 1831 ; also loc. cit. supra.

[5] *Λουσεῖ δὲ σῆμα βουκέρως νασμοῖς Ἀρῆς.* Alexandra, 729.

[6] Numis. Chron. Vol. I. p. 229.

[7] Urlichs ingeniously makes the Niké Apteros, Athene or Pallas —and the winged Victory, Iris.

[8] Gerhard (Chev. Ed.), über die licht Gottheiten. 4to. Berlin. 1840. taf. iv. 9. a lecythus in the Louvre. Millingen, Uned. Mon. pl. vi.

[9] Gerhard (Chev. Ed.), über die Flügelgestalten der Gottheiten. 4to. Berlin. 1840. Etruskische Spiegel. 4to, Berlin, 1840, pl. x. 1, 2, 4. No. 3. is an Etruscan scarabæus of the same subject with a serpent at the feet.

name of Ares, is expressly stated by his scholiast Tzetzes[10] to be the Eris, or Iris, *Ἔρις, καὶ Ἶρις, ὡς τινὲς γράφουσιν, ποταμὸς παρὰ Τέρειναν.* "Eris, or Iris, as some authors write it, a river near Terina." The winged Iris accordingly personifies the river, in the same manner as the satyr Marsyas, playing on the *δίαυλος*, or double flute, and placed with the mæander ornament beneath his feet, does the river of that name, a tributary of the Mæander.

Iris, considered as a personification of the rainbow and the messenger of Hera, was the daughter of Thaumas and Electra, and the sister of Arcé, and of the Harpies or Storm-winds. Although there is reason to suspect the passage of Homer in which she is called the "golden winged,"[11] yet she is always so personified on works of the greatest antiquity.[12] Her name is derived from *εἴρω*, to bind together, or *εἴρω*, to speak, in allusion to her physical import and her office, connecting her at the same time with the winds, to which she administered rain[13] in her celestial capacity, and, in her infernal, as the liberator of souls with Hermes, the Κῆρες, and the Eumenides.[14] Niké or Victory, to which she bears such important relation, was the daughter of the giant Pallas and the Styx fountain, having a distinct connection with Pallas-Athené, and also with the infernal Eumenides or *Σέμναι θέαι*.[15] The etymology of the two seems to be derived from *Ἔρις* and *Νεῖκος*, or Strife and Contention.[16]

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[10] Ad l. 730.

[11] Il. *θ*, 395. Suspected by P. Knight, in his Ed. Compare also the locus classicus, Aristophanes, Aves, 572.

[12] Gerhard, über die Flügelgestalten, loc. cit. p.18.

[13] Cf. Ovid's Metam. i. 270, iv. 480.

[14] Æneid iv. 694, et seq.

[15] Called the *Σέμνα*. Euripid. Phœnis. l. 1777.

[16] Cf. Gerhard, über die Flügelgestalten, &c. loc. cit. pl. iii. p. 18, where Niké and Iris bear off the body of a warrior.

One of the offices of Iris was to draw the water of the Styx ἐν χρυσῇ προχόῳ, in a golden prochöus, to administer to perjured divinities.[17] This fountain of Hades, κρήνη Ἄδοῦ, was placed in a splendid palace, supported by silver columns, and dripped from a height into a basin, ἄγγος, which overflowing, it swelled into one of the nine streams of Ocean.[18] The Styx, whose terrestrial locality was supposed to be the Arcadian Nonacris,[19] seems to have its legend, and probably name, transferred, along with those of the Acheron, the Acherusian lake, the Crathis, and other hills and streams, from the Peloponnesus to Magna Græcia; and some mythologists place the spot of the terrestrial fountain in Campania. It was not improbably the reputed source of the Eris or Iris of Terina. A swan, or bird of that species, is represented swimming in the basin or lake into which the stream of the fountain discharges itself.[20] It is difficult to understand its allusion, unless the Arcadian Styx had any connection with the lake Stymphalus, on whose bosom swam the celebrated iron-winged birds chased by Hercules to the island of Aretesia. I know as yet of no solution of the word ΑΓΙΙ: Mr. Millingen merely suggests that it may be the Ares, and is a convenable name for a fountain. It is written perpendicularly in fugitive letters on a kind of stele or tablet, like the name of Eirene on the coins of the Locri. This word cannot easily be explained—it occurs in the sense of holy, a breaker, and the shore.

S. Birch.

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[17] Hesiod, Theog. l. 775, et seq.; and Schol. ad eund.

[18] Cf. Schol. ad. Il. β, 755, and θ, 369.

[19] Herodot. vi. 74. This fountain, ἡ πηγή, dripped from a rock into a valley.

[20] Supposed by Millingen, loc. cit. to represent one of the castella or reservoirs.

MISCELLANEA.

GREEK COINS FOUND IN ENGLAND.—We have lately seen some Greek coins, found at Aston Scott, in Shropshire, on the estate of Mrs. Stackhouse Acton, niece of the late R. P. Knight, Esq. They were:—a coin of Smyrna; head of Apollo laureated, to right. R. ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ; two hands joined.—Youthful head. R. ΕΠΙ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΟΥ ΕΙΚΑΔΙΟΣ; Victory, holding a palm-branch, gradient to right.—Athens; ΑΘΕ; head of Dionusus Cissostephus. R. Head of Zeus, bound with a fillet.—Antiochus VIII. and Cleopatra; heads, radiated. R. ΒΑΣΙ-ΛΙΣΣΑΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ; plumes, disc, and horns.—A coin of Paros, and an uncertain Italian or Sicilian coin; R. Protome of a human-headed bull.

Our belief is, from the difference of appearance and condition of the coins, that some trick has been played by parties interested to gain, or anxious to deceive; as, although possible, it is highly improbable such a collection in copper, and chiefly in indifferent condition, could have been rightly found there. We therefore put collectors on their guard, as we have lately seen a spurious medallion of Pescennius Niger dug up in Sussex by a ploughman. There seems an evidently deep-rooted spirit of deception in many instances.

THOMAS SIMON.—Mr. Peter Cunningham, whose extensive acquaintance with "Old Plays" is not the least of his acquirements, has directed my attention to Shadwell's "Sullen Lovers, or, the Impertinents," wherein occurs an incidental notice of Thomas Simon, the medallist. The following is the passage:—

"*Emilia.* Let me go, I am going in haste to bespeak a seal.

"*Sir Positive.* A seal? Why dost thou know what thou dost now? to go about that without my advice: Well, I have given *Symons* and all of 'em such lessons, as I have made 'em stand in admiration of my judgment: Do you know, that I'll cut a seal with any man in England for a thousand pound?"

This slight notice affords contemporaneous evidence of the repute in which Simon was held at the time that this comedy was produced; the dedication is dated 1668, and it was brought upon the stage during the same year. B. N.

N. B. The character of Sir Positive Atall (a great boaster) was, as Pepys tells us, a hit at Sir Robert Howard.

CONTENTS OF KOEHNE'S ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR MÜNZ- SIEGEL- UND WAPPENKUNDE, Berlin, February, 1844 :—

1. Types of Roman coins relating to the German and Sarmatian Nations (conclusion). *Editor.*

2. History of the Coinage of the House of Brandenburg. *Editor.*

Miscellanea :—

Coin of Cornelius van Bommel, bishop of Lüttich.

Collections of coins in Leipsic.

Proceedings of the Numismatic Society at Berlin.

March, 1844 :—

1. On the coins of Elbing (continued from the "Zeitschrift" of 1841). *M. Vossberg.*

2. On two deniers of Mints of Cölnish Westphalia. *M. von Römer.*

3. On a Hungarian medal apparently rare. *M. Zipser.*

Miscellanea :—

Notice of finds and medals.

Proceedings of the Numismatic Society at Berlin.

May, 1844 :—

1. On the coins of the Balearic islands, particularly those of Ebusus. *C. von Bose.*

2. On the types of "Providentia" and "Æternitas" on Roman coins. *E. H. Tölken.*

3. On the coins of Elbing (continued). *M. Vossberg.*

4. Denkmünzen of Dantzig in the 16th century. *The same.*

5. Coins and seals of the Counts of Schwalenberg. *Editor.*

Zur Münzgeschichte Deutschlands unter den Sächsischen und Fränkischen Königen. Drei Aufsätze von Chr. Thomsen, J. Friedländer, und B. Köhne, Berlin, 1843. The third volume reviewed by *M. E. S.*, with remarks by *Dr. Köhne.*

Miscellanea :—

Proceedings of the Numismatic Society of Berlin.

Notice of finds, &c.

August, 1844 :—

1. The second portion of M. C. von Bose's article on the Coins of the Balearic Islands, and particularly those of Ebusus.

2. A continuation of the Memoir, by Vossberg, on the Coins of the town of Elbing.

3. An explanation of the legend of the *Sterbejeton,* or piece struck on the death of Charles Alexander, Duke of Lorraine, in the year 1780.

Miscellanea—

Notice of new Prussian and English medals.

List of new numismatic publications.

Transactions of the Numismatic Society at Berlin.

CONTENTS OF LEIZMANN'S NUMISMATISCHE ZEITUNG, January, 1844:—

On the right of mint, said to have been attached to the bishopric of Breslau.

Notice of Bergmann's work, Das Münz-recht der gefürsteten Grafen von Cilli. Wien, 1843. *Editor.*

On the coins of the abbey of Corbei.

On the Gros Tournois of Louis IX. X., Philip III. IV. V. and VI., kings of France. *M. Ph. Cappe*, Berlin.

Supplement to the article on Bracteates of the archbishopric of Magdeburg, published in the "Numismatische Zeitung" of 1842. *M. Ph. Cappe*, Berlin.

February:—

On the Bracteates of Freiburg, in Breisgau. *Editor.*

On the coins of the Counts of Freiburg.

A notice of some of the German collections of coins.

On the right of mint said to have been granted by Pope Lucius III. to Lucca.

The Palgraves of Saxony and their coins.

March:—

Contributions towards a history of the coinage of some of the towns of Hanover. *Editor.*

Finds of Bracteates.

On the coins of the abbey of Corbei (continued).

New medals.

Proceedings of the Numismatic Society of Berlin.

Coins of the Counts of Diepholz.

Coins of the abbey of Corbei (conclusion).

Christian coins with the symbols of the four Evangelists.

April:—

On the arrangement of collections of Bracteates.

Description of remarkable medals of the 19th century. *Dr. Zipfer.*

On the changes in the monetary system among the Romans.

Austrian medals. *Dr. Zipfer.*

Notices of some mints on the Harz mountains.

On the coins of the town of Lüneburg.

May:—

On the coins of the town of Lüneburg (conclusion).

Histoire Chronologique des Rois de France en 70 jetons.

Notice of medals and finds.

Proceedings of the Numismatic Society of Berlin.

Remarks on the earlier coins of the abbey of Corbei. *Posern-Klett.*

Find of Bracteates.

June:—

Remarks on the Saalsdorf find (Numismatische Zeitung, 1842).

Proceedings of the Numismatic Society of Berlin.

July:—

On the Saalsdorf find (continued).

On the coinage of the towns situated in Rhenish Prussia.

August:—

1. Conclusion of the notices of Mints in the towns of Rhenish Prussia.
2. Additions to Reinhardt's *Kupfer-Kabinet*.
3. On the Bracteates found in the territory of Lausiz.
4. On a find of coins in Breisgau.

Monsieur Jules-Armand-Guillaume Boucher de Crévecœur, of Abbeville, Associate of the French Institute, well known as an able antiquary and numismatist, died on the 24th of November, in his 88th year. The very extensive collection of coins which the deceased gentleman had formed, is referred to by Professor Lelewel in his *Numismatique du Moyen-age*. The coins and general antiquities, many of a high local interest, are inherited by Monsieur Jacques Boucher de Crévecœur de Perthes, his son, President of the Royal Society of Emulation of Abbeville, and Associate of the Numismatic Society of London.

A quantity of Roman coins, amounting to upwards of 1,200, have recently been found in a field called Church-piece, near Lilly-horn, situated on the high road, from Oakridge common to Bisley, in the county of Gloucester. They are of small brass, and range from Tetricus to Allectus inclusive. Mr. Baker, on whose property the discovery was made, has sent an account of the coins and other objects to the British Archæological Association, the former of which, if of sufficient importance, and requiring an extended illustration, will be transferred to the Numismatic Society.

The Coin Forgers.—The Paris forgers have lately been very active, and have so successfully imitated some of the middle age scarce coins of England and of France, as to impose even on the most experienced judges. One of the gang, of the name of Noffman, or Hoffman, has lately been making a tour in the west of France, and is now, it is said, on his way to England. He carries with him a quantity of genuine rare coins, both Greek and Roman, as well as Saxon, English, and Continental, which enables him to pass off the forgeries with greater ease, and less chance of immediate detection. It is supposed he and the rest are connected with the notorious *Rousseau* mint.

The Revue Numismatique for July and August has just reached us. Its contents are:—

1. Recherches sur les Epoques et sur les Causes de l'Emission de l'Æs grave en Italie. Seconde article. Par M. Ch. Lenormant.

2. Monnaies Inédites de St. Martin de Tours. Par M. Fillon.

3. Monnaies frappées pour le Comte de Rousillon par les Rois d'Aragon, Comtes de Barcelone. Par M. Ad. de Longpérier.

Lettre à M. A. Uermand sur quatre Monnaies en Plombs des Fêtes folles de Térouanne et d' Aire-sur-Lys. Par M. Rouger.

Notice of the "Balleleon de l'Institut for 1841," and of a work, "Sur la Numismatique des Trois Evêches." Par MM. de Saulcy et Robert.

Journal des Savans, 1844. *February.*—Troisième Supplement à la Notice sur quelques Médailles Grecques Inédites de Rois de la Bactriane et de l'Inde (3me article de M. Raoul-Rochette), p. 108. *September.*—Considerations sur les Graveurs en Médailles et en Pierres fines de l'Antiquité (article de M. Raoul-Rochette), p. 513.

Sale of Ancient and Modern Coins and Medals at Vienna. — M. G. Wellenheim has forwarded to us a copy of Part I. of the catalogue of the second portion of the extensive collection of his father, L. de Wellenheim, Aulic Counsellor, announced for sale at Vienna, on the 10th of February next. The collection contains upwards of 45,000 pieces; namely, ancient coins, 16,500, and mediæval and modern 29,000; of which there are Greek gold, 120; silver, 2,100; brass, about 5,800; and of the Roman series in gold, silver, and brass, about 8,400 pieces. The entire collection will be sold in the month of February by public auction, unless an offer is received previously.

CORRESPONDENCE.

G. B. is wrong. The remarks are not ours. Our own friends will know this from the occurrence of the odious un-English word "talented," which we never wrote or used in our lives.

Our Plymouth Correspondent will find his coin engraved in Plate VII. No. 8, of "Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes." There appears good reason for its appropriation to Bilbao. No. 2 is a coin of Zeugma, in Commagne, and bears the head of Antoninus Pius. It is very common.

An apology and thanks are due to our *Cambridge Correspondent*, who some time since kindly sent us sketches of some ancient British coins. These pieces offer no remarkable features, but we may recur to them at a future time.

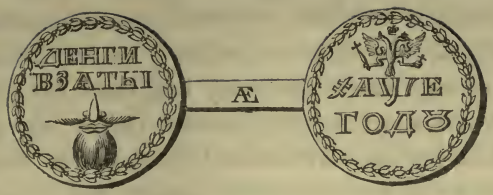
MM. Lindberg and Falbe, of Copenhagen, have announced a work on the "*Coins of Ancient Africa*," in which we may expect not only descriptions and explanations of many types and legends as yet unexplained, but also of numerous pieces hitherto unknown to the numismatist and antiquary. M. Lindberg is well known for his sagacious interpretation of the legend on the coins of *Sexti*.

Dr. Grote, editor of the "*Blätter für Münzkunde*," now holds the office of the Curator of the Coins and Medals of the king of Hanover.

S. The Legend on the well-known silver coins of Juba the Second is interpreted יובעי רם מלכת; i. e. *Juba, Chief of the State*. Whatever may be the opinion of the older numismatic writers, this appears to be the true reading; and it has the sanction of M. Lindberg, and also of M. de Saulcy.

G. S. A. Our Correspondent will find a copy of the book, at a lower price, at the publisher's, Mr. John Russell Smith. Half the books in the catalogue referred to are rubbish, and contain the obsolete reveries of dreamy "antiquists," which will embarrass rather than assist G. S. A. in his studies.

H. A.'s coin is of Gordianus Pius, struck at Edessa, in Mesopotamia. The type is common. The letters on the reverse are ЄΔЄCC . . . . . ΚΟΛω . . . .



XXI.

RUSSIAN BEARD TOKEN.

Fowkes's Buildings, Jan. 2, 1845.

Dear Sir,

I DO myself the honor, through your hands, of presenting to the Numismatic Society a drawing of the Beard Coin, or Token of Russia, from a specimen in my possession; and, by the assistance of a friend who is intimately acquainted with the country, its language, and its laws, I am enabled to offer some account of the origin and use of this very singular minting.

In most parts of Europe, the habit of wearing beards had fallen into disuse by the commencement of the eighteenth century. Peter the Great, desirous that his subjects should act in conformity with the prevailing fashion, issued his ukase (*oukaz*) in 1705, imposing a tax upon all those who wore either beards or moustaches, varying from thirty to one hundred roubles per annum, according to the rank of the individual: a modification, however, was made in favour of the peasant, who was only required to pay two dengops (*denushkas*), equal to one copeck, whenever he passed through the gate of a town. This ukase proved most offensive to the feelings of the people; and so much discontent was manifested on its

being enforced, that the greatest vigilance became, on many occasions, necessary to prevent popular outbreak.

Notwithstanding this, the law, in 1714, was extended to St. Petersburg, which previously had been exempt from its operation; and, in 1722, another decree was promulgated, ordering all who retained their beards to adopt a particular dress, and to pay fifty roubles every year; those who would not shave, and could not pay, were condemned to hard labour to work off the fine. This ukase was extended to the provinces also; but, in 1723, peasants bringing the produce into towns were wholly relieved from this tax.

In 1724, Peter directed that the copper token, or coin (which forms the subject of this communication), should be struck annually, and given as a receipt to those who had paid the tax for the current year; he also decreed, that the Raskolnicks (a religious section of the Greek church) should pay a double tax.

On the death of Peter, in 1725, all previous edicts relating to the beard were confirmed by Catherine I. in a ukase, dated the 4th of August, 1726.

In 1728, Peter II. issued a decree, permitting peasants engaged in agriculture to wear their beards; but insisting that the tax of fifty roubles, to be paid by all other persons, under penalty of hard labour, should be rigidly collected.

The Empress Anne, in 1731, promulgated her ukase, by which all persons, not employed in husbandry, and who yet retained their beards, were entered in the class of Raskolnicks, and were required to pay double the amount of all taxes, besides that of fifty roubles for the beard.

In 1743, the Empress Elizabeth confirmed the existing decrees in all their force.

On the accession of Peter III., in 1762, it was his in-

tention to have strengthened these laws of his predecessors with most stringent provisions; and he had prepared a ukase accordingly, which his sudden death prevented being carried into effect. His widow, Catherine II. (1762), immediately on her exercising sovereign power, removed every restriction relating to the beard. The Raskolnicks, who had fled the country to avoid the objectionable edicts, were invited by her to return, and had lands assigned for their settlement.

I have thus sketched the history of this beard-tax through a period of nearly sixty years, during thirty-eight of which this Token, or "Borodoráia" (*the bearded*), as it was called, was in use; the description of the token itself is as follows:—on one side is seen a nose, mouth, moustaches, and a large flowing beard, with the inscription "DINGÉ VSATIA," which means, *money received;* on the reverse is borne the date of the year, in Russian characters (equivalent to "1705 year"), and the black eagle of the empire.

The national aversion to the origin of this token probably caused their destruction or dispersion, after they had served their purpose for the year, as they are now very rarely to be met with, even in Russia.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

WALTER HAWKINS.

XXII.

THE ADOPTION OF THE ATHENIAN STANDARD IN THE COINAGE OF SOME ITALIAN AND SICILIAN CITIES, ABOUT OLYMP. 75 (B.C. 480), CORROBORATED AND ACCOUNTED FOR BY HISTORICAL EVIDENCE.[1]

The spirit of our present age, consisting chiefly in great universal and systematical combination, has at last been directed also to the study of ancient coins, and has opened here a new and most important source of intelligence. For though the great Eckhel and some other distinguished men of the last century very well understood what illustration history could receive from a well directed study of numismatics, yet they were all more or less embarassed by the imperfect arrangement of the subject; they could but with difficulty extend their views beyond the frontiers of that state whose coins they were treating of. The mere geographical arrangement of Eckhel, by which those cities that were most closely connected by commerce are severed, merely because some are situate on the coast of Asia, others on that of Europe, by which colonies of the same city, with the same type, and the same standard, are displaced and torn from their natural connexion, must disturb all historical order and character. But it has been the immortal merit of these indefatigable men, that by their pains a more organic arrangement is made practicable to us. And here it is M. August Boeckh,[2] who in our days

[1] Being a foreigner, I beg pardon of the benevolent readers of this Chronicle, if there is sometimes in my expression (though corrected and amended by the favour of Mr. Newton), somewhat strange or offensive to English feelings and ears, the thoughts of every nation being adapted only for their own language.

[2] In his Metrological Researches, Berlin, 1839.

has opened a new way and a new view, by shewing the connexion and mutual influence between whole nations, from the standard of the coins propagated by commerce and intercourse from one city to another, and changing conformably to the increase of the authority and influence of another power. Correspondence in standard, when joined with resemblance of type, will hereafter afford a more systematical arrangement of the Greek coins.

By this method, Boeckh has gained some new historical classes of evidence, one of which I will try here to corroborate by testimonies from ancient authors.

M. Boeckh, following the steps of his greatest pupil, Otfried Müller,[3] has proved that the Greek cities of Italy and Sicily have, as well as those of other countries, early received in their coins the standard of the Peloponnesian or Corinthian coinage, which fact corresponds so well with all historical notices, that it need in no way surprise us. For, when Phidon, that great man, who at so early a period contrived to unite the different Greek states not only by arbitrary aggregation, but by the bonds of civil institutions, had first provided with coins, or rather with a certain and well-ordered system of money,[4] received from the Babylonians the two capital commercial towns of Greece, which he united for some time under his sway, Corinth[5] and

[3] Müller first touched upon this matter in his Æginetica, p. 89, and speaks of it afterwards in his Dorians, vol. ii. p. 213, of the German, and p. 227 of the English translation. Boeckh, in the book above mentioned, p. 82.

[4] Boeckh, p. 77. compare p. 282.

[5] That Phidon conquered Corinth, there can be now no doubt; and it is the fault of Müller, not to have assigned a certain period for Phidon's possession of Corinth, which must have been for some years. That it was Phidon who first struck coins for the Corinthians is expressly said by Didymus, whom the scholiast of Pindar cites Ol. xiii. 27.

Ægina, the standard of this coin, as that used by two such great commercial towns, spread rapidly through the whole Peloponnesus,[6] whence, partly by the colonies that proceeded from those countries, partly by commerce, particularly by that of Corinth, which was almost entirely directed to the coasts of the Adriatic and Sicilian sea,[7] it was transported to Italy, and after having been combined with the Italian standard, was received by almost all the mercantile states of that region as the best manner of facilitating commerce and intercourse.

This, then, is a fact most probable and well proved; but M. Boeckh has also discovered,[8] that several of the most important cities of Italy and Sicily, as Syracuse (the greatest colony of Corinth, and on which it relied the most for its supplies),[9] Messana, and Rhegium,[10] exhibit the

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[6] Hesychius, v. χελώνη; Pollux, Onom. ix. 74; compare Eckhel, D. N. ii. p. 229; Müller. Æg. p. 55; compare p. 90; Dor. i. p. 157; Boeckh, p. 94.

[7] The commerce of Ægina, though for the greatest part directed to the East; to Egypt, where the Æginetans possessed their own emporium round a temple of Jupiter (Herodot. ii. c. 178); and to the Black Sea, where they had a colony (Müller, Æg. p. 87), was not excluded from the West. On the contrary, Pindar indicates very distant navigations of the Æginetans to the West (Nem. iii. 20; iv. 69; compare Müller, Æginetica, p. 81); and Strabo says expressly (viii. p. 376), that they had a colony in Umbria, which there is no reason to doubt.

[8] Chap. viii. p. 318—324 of his Researches.

[9] See my history of the Commerce of Corinth, p. 50.

[10] Beside the cities above-mentioned, Boeckh enumerates the following cities that received this standard: Gela, Agrigentum; these, as well as Syracuse, with few exceptions; Segesta, Selinus, Panormus, with exceptions; Himera and Naxos, with exceptions; Camarina, Catana, Leontini, Entella, Motya. But in all these states it is not so easy to fix the period of the reception of this standard, which is here the capital point for us, as in the three states mentioned in the text. All the coins of Messana, with the hare and the chariot, have the Athenian standard; and this type,

standard of the Athenian money at a period, as nearly as we can fix on by the style of the coins or the object of the type, between the seventieth and eightieth Olympiad. This statement appears, indeed, somewhat strange; and so it has done to the author himself, who, as appears from his own words, did not know himself how to account for this fact, except on the supposition, that this great change in the Italian and Sicilian coinage was merely an event produced by the Corinthians, who had adopted the standard of the Athenian coins, perhaps in consequence of the abundance of the Athenian money coined from the silver of the productive mines of Laurium. This cause, however, stated by the author himself hypothetically, seems to me to be not important enough to explain so great a fact; and I take the liberty to differ in this point from my most beloved and revered master and patron.

First, if we look at the relation that existed between the Corinthians and the Athenians, it is most curious, and of the greatest importance for the whole history of Greece, clearly to consider the immense alteration that it had undergone, just about the time when M. Boeckh is of opinion that the Corinthians received the Athenian standard; for before this time these two states were united by the most intimate and heartiest friendship, as it seemed, but which, as the event proved, was merely political, at least on the part of the Corinthians. Ægina, that little rocky island, but whose inhabitants, of a bold and enterprising character, showed from a very early time the greatest vigour in commerce and navigation, and became thereby a very strong naval power—that island, an obstacle

as Aristotle tells us (in the text of Pollux, v. 75, *καὶ μὴν Ἀναξίλας—τῷ νομίσματι τῶν Ῥηγίνων ἐνετύπωσεν ἀπήνην καὶ λαγών*), was given them by Anaxilas, the tyrant of Rhegium.

as it was to both states, Corinth as well as Athens whose eyesore (λήμη) it was called by Pericles,[11] and preventing both from a free intercourse with the Ægean Sea and Asia, was the cause that a common feeling of envy and hostility united those two cities. As long as Ægina was a powerful and predominant state,[12] the Corinthians had no greater interest, than to support and assist by all means such a small state as Athens at that period was, in order to overwhelm by it their most hated rivals, the Æginetans. So it was Corinth that opposed itself repeatedly to the other Peloponnesians, and was the only cause that the Pisistratidæ were not restored in the tyrannies of Athens,[13] at the time when Hippias, irritated as he was, spoke out those fatal words: *ἦ μὲν Κορινθίους μάλιστα πάντων ἐπιποθήσειν Πεισιστρατίδας, ὅταν σφι ἥκωσι ἡμέραι αἱ κύριαι ἀνιᾶσθαι.* "Assuredly the Corinthians would, with the utmost desire, long after the Pisistratidæ, to hold down the aspiring spirit of the Athenians, when the time came in which it was destined to them to suffer from it." And two years before the battle at Marathon, the Corinthians supplied the Athenians, whose fleet was not strong enough to encounter that of the Æginetans, with twenty men of war; for they were then, as Herodotus says, the heartiest friends to them: *ἔσαν γάρ σφι τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον φίλον ἐς τὰ μάλιστα.*[14] Thus, when they demanded from the Athenians five

[11] Plutarch vit. Periclis, c. viii.; comp. Rei Public. Ger. præcepta, c. vi. This situation of Ægina, the ancient scholiast of Pindar, Ol. viii. 28. p. 192, B., describes very well by the words *παρὰ τῷ πλκῷ εἶσθαι.*

[12] See on the great power of this little island, Herodotus, V. c. lxxxi.; Plutarch vit. Themistoclis, c. 4; Conon in Euseb. Ol. lxviii. 3; and compare Müller, Ægin. p. 88.

[13] Herodot. v. c. 75, and c. xcii. [14] Herodot. vi. c. lxxxix.

drachmæ for each vessel, which is indeed a trifle, they did so only to satisfy the words of a law, that forbade them to make a public present: *δωτίνην γὰρ ἐν τῷ νόμῳ οὐκ ἐξῆν δοῦναι*;[15] I wonder, therefore, that M. Wachsmuth, who is pre-occupied by M. Raoul-Rochette's prejudice against the Corinthians, should reproach them with the charge of greediness for money, and state that they let their ships to the Æginetans, with the imprudence of very short-sighted merchants.[16] But all this friendly relation between the Corinthians and the Athenians was suddenly changed, when by the victory of Marathon, the latter displayed an immense vigour, and reaped alone the immortal glory of having defeated the Persian army, in consequence of which they gained a predominant authority amongst all the Greek race. And this ascendancy of the Athenians became yet greater and more formidable, when, at the battle of Salamis, their fleet almost equalled that of the other Grecians together.[17] Indeed it is only by the fear with which the Corinthians must have then regarded their neighbours, that we can account for their odious behaviour to the Athenians at that juncture, so dangerous for the liberty and the whole existence of free Greece.[18] And from this time onward, the

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[15] Herodot. vi. c. lxxxix. The whole sense of this law is indeed not very easy to comprehend.

[16] Wachsmuth, Hellenische Alterthumskunde, i. p. 136.

[17] Herodotus, viii. c. 48; compare c. 44. See also what is said by the Athenians, Thucydides i. c. 74; Demosthen. De Corona, c. lxx.; Socrates Paneg. c. xxxi.; Diodor Sic. xi. c. 58.

[18] See Herodotus viii. c. 79; as also c. 56. The Corinthians particularly are meant: compare the angry speech of the Corinthian general, Adimantus, against Themistocles, viii. c. lix.; though it is not quite to be overlooked, that, as Herodotus is the only author of importance for this period, and he himself is somewhat partial to the Athenians, which surely cannot be denied

envy between these two states grew every day more and more, till it burst out in the most furious hostility.

Such were the relations between the Athenians and the Corinthians at that time: let us see now what at the same period were those between the Athenians and those regions where that great change was introduced into the coinage, which we have such difficulty in accounting for. This difficulty, I hope, will disappear, if we accurately examine, and connect the few and scanty, and therefore quite neglected notices, which authors have left us of the early connexions which the Athenians had with Italy and Sicily.

Only for the sake of accuracy, I will not omit the tradition of Ephorus,[19] whom Scymnus of Chios,[20] who copies that author everywhere, and Stephanus of Byzantium[21] have followed, that it was an Athenian, Theocles, the first of the Greeks who was by a strong wind carried down to Sicily; and who, not having been able to persuade his fellow-citizens themselves to send a colony there, applied

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(see Plutarch de Herodoti malignitate, c. xxvi, and compare Müller, Ægin. p. 2), and also a friend of Pericles (see Adolf Schöll's Life of Sophocles, p. 119, 126, 130), we cannot wholly rely on what he tells us of the Corinthians: and more so, as he himself, by his great simplicity, confesses (viii. c. 94), that in his narration of the behaviour of the Corinthians in the battle of Salamis, he has followed the authority of the Athenians, but that all the other Greeks give a different account. Besides, Plutarch, in the Book just mentioned (c. i. and c. xxxix.); and Dio. Chrysostom, on Corinth (xxxvii. t. ii. p. 103, ed. Reiske); and Marcellin, vit. Thucyd. § 27), relate a particular motive for the enmity of Herodotus to the Corinthians—the two latter, certainly, in the most malicious and odious manner.

[19] Strabo, vi. p. 267; Fragm. Histor. ed. Didot. n. 52. The name, Thoucles, recurs at Athens also in the later age (Thucydides, vii. c. 16).

[20] V. 272.

[21] Stephanus, v. Κατάνη.

to the Chalcidians, whom he succeeded in persuading. But willingly as we would concede to the Athenians the glory of having discovered that island, yet there are many testimonies, as well direct as indirect, that prevent us from so doing; for Thucydides, when he says[22] that the Chalcidians, with Theocles, had, the first of the Greeks, built a town in Sicily, could not, with his accuracy, have omitted to add, that Theocles was an Athenian, if it was so; and thus also it appears that Hellanicus[23] thought him to be a citizen of Chalcis, which, too, is the statement of Conon.[24] Nor does it seem probable, that if this Theocles was the same who led the colonies of the Chalcidians to Chalcidice,[25] he should have been an Athenian. And there is another argument which I account the most important, that the Athenians, if a fellow-citizen of them had discovered Sicily, certainly would have laid hold of this claim, when they afterwards coveted the possession of this island with so great cupidity; so that by all these reasons we are induced to believe, that either Ephorus was mistaken, or had his peculiar reason to transfer that glory to the Athenians; or that Theocles was of an Athenian family of Chalcis, as the Athenians are said to have founded Chalcis and Eretria.[26] It is also by no means improbable, that, among the Ionians who then went over to Sicily,[27] there were also some Athenians.

Another fact, approaching nearer in date to the time

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[22] Thucyd. vii. 3. Χαλκιδῆς ἐξ Εὐβοίας πλεύσαντες μετὰ Θουκλέους οἰκιστοῦ.

[23] Hellanicus, Ἱερειῶν Ἥρας δευτέρῳ; Steph. of Byz. vi. 5. Χαλκίς. Fragm. Hist. ed Didot. n. 50.

[24] Conon, Narrat. xx.

[25] See Raoul-Rochette, Hist. des Colonies Gr. vol. iii. p. 202.

[26] Strabo, x. p. 447; compare Velleius Paterculus, i. 4.

[27] Strabo, and Scymnus of Chios.

when the Athenians became mighty by sea, related by Hieronymus (Eusebius), under the third year of the fifty-fourth Olympiad;[28] *viz. that Pisistratus, the tyrant of the Athenians, went over to Italy*, isolated as it is, is not so insignificant as it seems, if we suppose that Solon, the cotemporary of Pisistratus, who took the greatest pains in moving on his countrymen to industry and commerce,[29] in which he himself gave them an example,[30] had very distinct views with regard to the West, when he stirred the war against the Crissæans,[31] whose immense riches were derived from the duties which they imposed on the Italian and Sicilian merchandise.[32]

But whatever be the historical import of this fact, the consequences we might draw from it are too uncertain to be further dwelt upon, and we pass therefore to other notices, somewhat more complete and clear, and more capable of being combined. All these accounts are principally connected with Themistocles, the man who laid the foundation of the naval greatness of his countrymen, always reminding them, that all their safety was on the sea[33]—who exhorted them to employ the silver of Laurium

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[28] P. 30 and p. 126, ed. Scaliger, 1658.

[29] Socrates, Areopag. p. 148, c. xliv., says of Solon and Clisthenes, *τοὺς μὲν γὰρ ὑποδεέστερον πράττοντας ἐπὶ τὰς γεωργίας καὶ τὰς ἐμποριάς ἔτρεπον*. But above all see Plutarch vit. Solonis, c. xxii.

[30] Plutarch, c. ii ; comp. c. iii. and xxv.

[31] See Aristoteles (*ἐν τῇ τῶν Πυθιονίκων ἀναγραφῇ*) and other ancient writers in Plutarch vit. Sol. c. ii., with whom agrees Æschines; c. Ctesiphon, c. cvii. p. 417, Bek.

[32] Strabo, x. 3. p. 288; Casaub. p. 277, Tauchn.; *εὐτυχήσαντες γὰρ οἱ Κρισσαῖοι διὰ τὰ ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας καὶ τῆς Ἰταλίας τέλη*.

[33] *τῆς γὰρ θαλάσσης πρῶτος ἐτόλμησεν εἰπεῖν ὡς ἀνθεκτέα ἐστὶ —ταῖς γὰρ ναυσὶ μάλιστα προσέκειτο—τόντε Πειραιᾶ ὠφελιμώτερον ἐνόμιζὲ τῆς ἄνω πόλεως, κ.τ.λ.* Thucydides, i. c. xciii.

in building a great fleet[34]—and who, after having destroyed the Persian navy, not only surrounded the city of Athens with a strong wall, but also that fine port, Piræus, with its three small ports,[35] which he himself had called their attention to—and who excited, by every means, the industry and the trade of the Athenians,[36] so that Athens began to be an emporium open to all the world.[37] This man, whose immense genius Thucydides has so admirably described,[38] had his attention peculiarly fixed on Italy, as appears from certain statements.

Before the battle of Salamis, when the other Grecians, and particularly the Corinthians, intended to leave, with their fleet, the isle of Salamis, and go back to the Isthmus, Themistocles, irritated by the abuses of the Corinthian general, threatened, that, if Eurybiades, the general-in-chief, did not prevent the Grecians from doing so, the Athenians would put their families on board their ships and go to Siris, in Italy, which was their possession and destined to be colonised by them, as the oracles told—(*εἰ δε ταῦτα μὴ ποιήσεις, ἡμεῖς μὲν ὡς ἔχομεν ἀναλαβόντες τοὺς οἰκέτας κομιεύμεθ' ἐς Σίριν τὴν ἐν Ἰταλίῃ, ἥπερ ἡμετέρη τέ ἐστι ἐκ παλαιοῦ ἔτι καὶ τὰ λόγια λέγει ὑπ' ἡμέων αὐτὴν*

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[34] Thucydides, i. c. xiv.; Plutarch vit. Themist. c. iv.; Cornelius Nepos v. Them. c. ii.; Boeckh, Staatshaushaltung, i. p. 268; comp. Krüger, historisch-philologische Studien, p. 17 seqq.

[35] See, on this once most excellent port, Curtius de Portubus Athenarum, and Ulrichs, *οἱ λιμένες καὶ τὰ τείχη τῶν Ἀθηνῶν.*

[36] Though, what Diodorus Siculus, xi. c. xliii. says, that Themistocles made *τοὺς μετοίκους καὶ τοὺς τεχνίτας ἀτελεῖς*, seems not to be quite accurate. See Boeckh, Staatsh. i. pp. 355, 486; and Wachsmuth i. ii. p. 44.

[37] See the inscription, which first mentions the emporium of Athens, in the journal called Zeitschrift für Alterthumswissenschaft, 1844, p. 30, where it is published by Ulrichs.

[38] I. c. 138.

δέειν κτισθῆναι.[39] Siris was an ancient town of the Chones, most renowned in all antiquity on account of the fertility of its district; and not unknown are the sweet verses of the poet Archilochus:[40]

οὐ γάρ τι καλὸς Χῶρος οὐδ' ἐφίμερος
οὐδ' ἐρατὸς, οἷος ἀμφὶ Σίριος ῥοάς.

There was in this town an ancient worship of Minerva; and, moreover, if we may trust to Stephanus of Byzantium,[41] the same Minerva Polias to whom was dedicated the most sacred and ancient worship at Athens. The Colophonians, and other Ionian tribes, had once taken possession of this place;[42] but of any connexion between it and the Athenians, such as the words of Themistocles, recorded by Herodotus, seem to prove, nothing else is recorded.[43] However it may be, those menacing words of Themistocles are most important; and, moreover, if we look at the character of the oracles in that age, entirely connected with policy, that, if there were nothing else, hence alone we should infer, how intimately this great man was implicated with the interest of Italy.

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[39] Herodot. viii. c. lxii.

[40] These verses are preserved by Athenæus, xii. p. 524.

[41] Stephanus v. Σίρις.

[42] See Athenæus, the place cited.

[43] I will point out here a very curious and almost neglected circumstance, a colony of the Athenians in Sardinia, called Agryle, or Ogryle. The notices hereof given (by Pausanius, vii. ii. 2, and Stephanus of Byzantium, s. v.) are too precise for us to think only the name had given rise to that presumption, particularly when we compare the words of Aristophanes, in his "Wasps," v. 670, ὅστις πόλεων ἄρχυν πλείστων ἀπὸ τοῦ Πόντου μέχρι Σαρδοῦς. And if there is any truth in this relation, we are almost obliged, by that which I shall say of the politics of Pericles, to suppose that this connexion preceded his age, if it does not refer to the mythic age, which is, indeed, not probable; or to the short interval that intervened between the death of Pericles and the representation of the "Wasps," which is also unlikely.

But of this there are further indications. To one of his daughters Themistocles gave the name of Italy, to another that of Sybaris, while to a third that of Asia.[44] Another fact, of more importance, is, that Themistocles had a certain connexion with Corcyra, an island which was, and so has proved also in our days, the first stepping-stone on the invasion of Italy from the side of Greece; and just as "in Africam ex Sicilia gradus imperii factus est"[45] by the Romans, so by the Athenians into Sicily and Italy from Corcyra. But of what kind this relation with Corcyra was, it is not possible for us to ascertain. For, though there are ancient writers who explain the matter more particularly, yet, as it has often been the case, that some writer of a later period amplifies an obscure notice of a more ancient one, just as he thinks proper, such seems to have been the case here. That which is certain, is, that Themistocles conferred some benefit on the Corcyræans; for that Thucydides tells us, where he narrates his escape[46] that he went from the Peloponnesus to Corcyra, after having been exiled by his countrymen and prosecuted by his enemies.[47] (Ol. 76, 4; B.C. 472.) Now the scholiast makes a note on this passage of his author, and says this benefit was, that Themistocles had persuaded the Grecians not to persecute the Corcyræans by war, on account of their having declined the participation in the war against the Persians.[48] What

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[44] Plutarch vit. Them. in the last chapter.

[45] These are the admirable words of Cicero, in Verrem, ii. i. 2.

[46] I. c. cxxxvi. in the beginning—*ὧν αὐτῶν* (*τῶν Κερκυραίων*) *εὐεργέτης*.

[47] See Krüger, historisch-philologische Studien, p. 49.

[48] *ἐπειδὴ γὰρ οὐ συνεμάχησαν—ἀλλὰ ἐσοφίσαντο—ἔμελλον αὐτοὺς ἀνελεῖν οἱ πολεμήσαντες*. The behaviour of the Corcyræans on that occasion, which the scholiast very well calls *σοφίζεσθαι*, is to all very well known.

authority he follows here, as usual, he does not say, although it is not quite impossible that he may be right, notwithstanding that, according to the strict sense of the oath taken by the Greeks on the Isthmus, when assembled on the information of the expedition of Xerxes,[49] the Corcyræans, who had not stood on the side of the enemies, were not subjected to punishment. But very often those who have dedicated their labours to the illustration of the great historian of the Peloponnesian war, have observed, that the scholiast makes a statement, drawn from the words of the author himself, which seems to be quite a new one. Moreover, Plutarch is entirely ignorant of this cause of the obligation that the Corcyræans bore to Themistocles, and relates another,[50] but uses such a phrase,[51] that it seems most probable that he also had Thucydides specially before his eyes. Plutarch tells us, that Themistocles, when appointed arbiter between the Corcyræans and the Corinthians, about the possession of Leucas, composed their dissension in this manner,—he imposed a fine of twenty talents on the Corinthians, and let them both possess Leucas, each for an equal part. Also this cause is by no means improbable, or rather much more probable, than that stated by the scholiast; inasmuch as, by the share that the Corcyræans took in the foundation of almost all the other colonies of Corinth, whence they are ascribed by the authors, sometimes to the Corinthians, sometimes to the Corcyræans, there was much material for dissension between these two states; and, indeed, the first cause of the Peloponnesian war was of this kind. But we must

[49] Herodotus, vii. c. cxxxii.; Lycurg. contra Leocratem; Diodor. xi. c. iii. and xxix.; compare Ulrichs; the Megarian *ψήφισμα*, p. 17, in the note.

[50] Plutarch vita Themistocles, c. xxiv.

[51] *οὔσης αὐτῷ πρὸς τὴν πόλίν εὐεργεσίας. Γενόμενος γὰρ*, κ.τ.λ.

not forget, that there is no mention of such an arbitration as Plutarch mentions, in the conference that took place between the Corinthians and Corcyræans at Athens, as recorded by Thucydides, although we can imagine how the Corcyræans might have passed by in silence that preceding kindness of the Athenians, or rather of the afterwards banished Themistocles; and though this conference is not said by Thucydides to be verbally reported to us,[52] it is most probable, that, as he was then not banished, and attended to all public affairs, he heard these speeches himself. Pseudo-Themistocles, whoever may be the author of those letters that bear the name of that great man, where he touches[53] on the benefit bestowed on the Corcyræans, does not specify of what kind it was, which is not unimportant in reference to the authority of the other traditions; but he adds a new notice, which I cannot omit, viz., that Themistocles prepared to go from Corcyra to Hieron of Syracuse, but, having heard of his death, changed his plan.[54]

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[52] See what the author himself says, i. c. xxii.

[53] In the eighteenth and nineteenth letter.

[54] Cornelius Nepos, if it is but he, when he tells us (vita Themistocles, c. ii.) that the Athenians had made war upon the Corcyræans under the conduct of Themistocles, has apparently confounded the Corcyræans with the Æginetans, and had the war with the latter in view, which is particularly clear, as he says that this was the first step of Themistocles to his political career (primus reipublicæ capessendæ gradus). This fault of Nepos is already acknowledged by the penetrating Lambinus, wherefore I wonder indeed at Mr. Roscher, who, in his excellent book on the work and the life of Thucydides (p. 398, note 12), speaks without any doubt of this war between the Corcyræans and the Athenians, and refers it to the time when Miltiades and Aristides were the chiefs of the Athenian republic. Cornelius himself does not agree with his own narration, when he says that Themistocles fled to Corcyra, and was sent by the first men of that state to Epirus (c. viii.).

By all these scanty, but when connected, most important notices, we may clearly perceive, that, at the period we have been speaking of, the views of the Athenians, at least of their great leaders, were not so far from Italy and Sicily as is commonly supposed; but that there was an intimate connexion between these countries: and this is confirmed in a new way by another isolated and quite neglected fact, which, valued as it deserves, is of the highest importance; namely, that in the fifth year of the Peloponnesian war, when the cities of Italy and Sicily, divided as usual into two parties, made war upon each other, the cities of the Chalcidians, together with Camarina and Rhegium, which all stood on the side of the Leontians, then the principal leaders of this party against the Syracusans and the other Dorian states of Sicily, begged assistance from the Athenians, as well by virtue of an *ancient confederacy*, as while they were Ionians, *κατά τε παλαιὰν ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ ὅτι Ἴωνες ἦσαν.*[55] As we must certainly refer this ancient confederacy, if not to a more remote period, at least to the time of the battle of Salamis—if we take into consideration, that it could not have been made by the Athenians in the time of Pericles, with whose politics it would have been as inconsistent as with those of Cimon, whose maxim was peace at home, and war against the Persians—we may learn by this how far, and to what extent, the authority and the influence of the Athenians had spread already at so early a date.

We have another testimony of a more peaceable intercourse between Athens and Syracuse in the time of Pericles, who, after a few years, succeeded to Themistocles as head of the Athenian republic, not less attentive than he was to the glory and power of his countryman, but far

[55] Thucydides, iii. c. 86.

remote from every daring undertaking, and attached too firmly to more secure and nearer advantages[56] than could be adopted by the views of his predecessor in laying hold of those distant countries, but who, on the contrary, we are distinctly told, restrained, as long as he lived, the ambitious longings of the Athenians after the possession of Italy and Sicily.[57] He would therefore wish to animate, by all means, a friendly commercial intercourse; and, accordingly, Lysias tells us,[58] that his father, Cephalus, came from Syracuse to settle at Athens, on the entreaties of Pericles, who was his friend and his host, about Ol. 76, just about the time of the exile of Themistocles.

When we now connect all these scanty statements into one argument, remembering how incidental they are, and what great and other important relations we must infer from them, it is clear, that just about the period of the battle of Salamis, the time of the greatest disinterested glory of the Athenians, when all the Greek states looked at them as the defendants of the common cause of free Greece, the influence of the Athenians in the affairs of the Western countries was very great, much greater than in the next period; so that we may, with the best reason, attribute to this influence, combined with a desire to oppose the Corinthian ascendancy, the introduction of the Athenian standard in the coinage of the cities of Italy and Sicily.

HENRY BARTH.

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[56] This is the *ἀσφάλεια* of Pericles, of which Plutarch speaks, vita Periclis, c. 17; compare c. 19, where he calls him *ἀσφαλὴς καὶ δραστήριος*. See, above all, the characteristic of this great statesman by Thucydides, i. c. 65.

[57] Plutarch vita Per. c. 17; compare v. Alcibiadis, c. 20.

[58] See Hoelscher vita Lysiæ, p. 9. Compare p. 16, though I must confess, that the words of Lysias, contra Eratosthenem, 54, make me somewhat hesitate.

XXIII.

COIN OF NERO, WITH WREATH.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE the pleasure of forwarding an impression of the obverse of the brass coin of Nero, which I showed you this morning. The reverse bears the usual type of Genio Augusti, but without the S. C.

The point most worthy of notice is the peculiar shape of the crown, which is formed of alternate and distant leaves, with berries at intervals. The fineness of the work shows that the artist was capable of delineating the laurel in its usual form, had he intended to do so. If, then, the crown be not laurel, it is probably the wild olive, a plant with alternate leaves, as may be seen by referring to any botanical work, or to the plate given by Martyn, in his edition of the Georgics. "Græci Olympia victores oleastro coronant," says Pliny; and I take the crown in question to be that which Nero wore at the Olympic games, and which, according to Suetonius, he wore when he entered Rome; "eo curru quo Augustus olim, ... coronamque capiti gerens Olympiacam."

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

GEO. SPARKES.

To C. NEWTON, ESQ.

BROMLEY, IN KENT,
17*th Feb.* 1845.

Müller (Archäologie der Kunst, p. 494-5) has already remarked, that, on the coins of Elis, the head of Jupiter

Olympius is found, with the wreath of wild olive (the cotinus); and that this wreath distinguishes the Olympian from the Dodonæan Jupiter, who is represented with a wreath of oak leaves. Krause, in his recent most learned work (Olympia, p. 332), considers that it was given to the victors in *all* the games at Olympia. From the very valuable list of Olympic victors in this work, we learn that Nero obtained Olympic victories with a quadriga of colts, —with the ten-horse chariot of colts,—in the contest of the heralds,—and in the musical contest instituted by him, and first performed Ol. 211; cf. Philost. vit. Apoll. t. iv. 8, 24; v. 2, 7; Sueton. Nero, c. 22, 24; Dio. Cass. lxiii. c. 14, 20; Zonares, Annal. xi. 47; Cors. d. Ag. Ol. p. 135; F. A. iv. p. 156, 157; Afric. apud Euseb. Ἑλλ ὀλ, p. 44; Scaliger, ἰστορ συν, p. 340; and that at his entrance into Rome he displayed his prize garlands, eighteen hundred in number (Dio. Cassius, lxiii. c. 21).

[We are much obliged to Mr. Sparkes for his very interesting communication; and we take this opportunity of renewing our invitation to English collectors generally to contribute from time to time to the Journal notices and illustrations of new and interesting coins in their cabinets.]

XXIV.

SYCEE SILVER.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, January 23, 1845.]

It is not my intention to enter here into a detailed account of the origin of Sycee silver, but merely to touch on its employment as a currency, which is of a period comparatively recent, in illustration of an examination which I made some time since, on the occasion of the transfer of part of the Chinese ransom to Her Majesty's Mint. On that occasion I had an opportunity, owing to the kindness

of the officers of that establishment, of inspecting several ingots of Sycee. The term is stated by Dr. Morrison, as well as the late Mr. Robert Morrison, to mean "fine floss silk," in allusion to the purity of the metal, which is apparently a native silver. It is run into circular, or shoe-shaped ingots, called in the Dutch East Indian establishments "schuyt," or "boats," and bears a legal stamp, or inscription, on its upper surface. Although not strictly numismatic, yet as interesting in respect to this subject, I must put in juxta position with the statement of the silver being so called from its quality, the notice on this metal in the San-tsae too-hwuy, Keuen 113, Chin-Paou, p. 5. "Gold is produced at Yīh-chow, silver at Yung-chang. The commentary of Taou, the alchemist, states, that all places produce gold. The districts of Leang, Yīh, and Ning produce much, which appears in particles of the sand in the water, called native gold. Silver is found at the same places, but is produced in stones. Soo-kung deems that silver does not come from the same places as gold which is found in the water. Chin-tsang-ke states, that native gold is the excrement of a venomous snake, and that he had constantly seen persons procure gold, by digging a cubit and more deep in the earth, until they arrived at a stratum of fine stones, which had all a dark burnt colour. Under the stones was gold. The larger pieces are like a finger, the smaller about the size of hemp-seed, or bean; its colour mulberry and yellow. If, when bitten, it is extremely soft, it is true gold. Corn-like gold comes out of river sand. It is washed and taken on a rug, or over a goose's or duck's belly. What the comment and Chin say are not at present correct, for gold now comes from Jaou, Sin, Nan, Keën, and Tang-chow. The gold which is collected is of different kinds, either in lumps like stones, or in grain like millet or beans.

Should these not have been submitted to fire, they are called native gold. Silver is in mines mixed up with copper. The persons of the districts who collect it are obliged to take lead and repeatedly melt it, when it appears perfect: hence it cannot be native silver. There is no other native silver; and the writings which state that all the fissures in the district of Lo-ping, of the district of Jaou chow, have native silver, grossly err, for assuredly the true metal which is found in the fissures is in pieces, infused in stones. If it has the appearance of *fine silk*, or hair, the people of the district call it Laou-ung-seu, *Old Man's Beard.* Specimens of this sort are excessively difficult to procure; and when books use the term native silver, they must mean this."[1] Similar allusions occur in other native works to the flossy and silky appearance of native silver; and according to the same authorities, the Corea and Annam, and the other bordering countries, supply their proportion to the Chinese market.

Mr. Robert Morrison, to whom we are indebted for the best published account of Sycee silver, states that it is formed into ingots, stamped with the mark of the office from which it issues, and with a date. I may also quote in support of this, a communication addressed to me by Mr. Reeves, many years resident at Canton, who states, in illustration of a particular ingot, that "the duties are all paid at Canton in pieces of this exact weight (ten taels); and the families of the payers, etc., are always held responsible for its purity. The marks are put on by the refiner (not the government), who is employed by the payer of the duties. They are paid into the treasury in the present

[1] I have corrected in this passage, *hea* (Morrison, 3360), to *pŭh* (ibid. 8781), which restoration the context demands. If *hea* should stand, read "quite different is native silver." For refinement of silver, cf. San-tsae. loc. cit. p. 9.

state. Probably again re-issued in part for the payment of salaries." He further observes, that "every piece must be made to the *exact* weight of ten taels; hence you will see on the under side of it, whence particles have been drilled out." According to Mr. Morrison there are five sorts:—

1. Kwan-leang, or the Hoppoo (custom-house) duties, forwarded to Pĭh-king, 97—99, to touch. An extra duty is levied to reach this fineness.
2. Fan hoo, land-tax. High standard but less than the Hoppoo. These two are government duties, and are probably issued by the local governments for salaries.
3. Yuen paou (in Canton dialect, Une po). No government tax.
4. Yen leang (Canton dialect, Een heang), salt duties of a low standard of purity.
5. Muh tae, or Wuh tae, uncleansed, the grossest of all, only used for the purpose of plating, or washing grosser metals.

The Chinese Canton ransom contained a large proportion of pieces of the second kind, or land-tax, many of them of a period long past. The following list will, however, exhibit the actual state of the ransom.

Specimens selected for inspection.

Marked A. 1. Kéén lung woo shĭh pă neen shĭh yĭh yue, 11th moon of 58th year of Kéén lung, A.D. 1793.
R. Chang ying héén tseang Wangfow.
The Chang ying héén; refiner, Wangfow.
A. 2. Kea king yuen néén sze yue, 4th moon of first year of Kea king, A.D. 1796.
R. ... héén tseang Foo wan.
The .... héén; refiner, Foo wan.
A. 2. L. Same.
R. Seang shan héén tseang Wangkae.
The Seang shan héén; refiner, Wangkae.
L. Same, no month.
R. Hwang gan héén tseang Wang jin.
.... The Hwang gan héén; refiner, Wang jin.
L. Do.
R. Yang kang héén tseang Wang jin.
The Yang kang héén; refiner, Wang jin.
L. Do.
R. Seaou shan héén tseang Kang tseu.
The Seaou shan héén; refiner, Kang tseu.

C. 1. Fung ching héén.
The Fung ching héén.
L. Kea king urh shih sze néén woo yue, 5th moon, 24th year of Kea king, A. D. 1820.
R. Woo shih leang tseang Hwang kin, 50 ounces; refiner, Hwang kin.
D. 1. Ta yin héén.
The Ta yin héén.
L. Taou kwang tseïh néén sze yuĕ, 7th year of Taou kwang, 4th moon, A. D. 1827.
R. Woo shïh leang tseang Leu mow, 50 ounces; refiner, Leu mow.
2. Taou kwang yuen néén, 1st year of Taou kwang, A. D. 1821.
R. Same as No. 1, impressed yu "*excessive*," "*over*."
E. 1. Lŭh néén shïh urh yuĕ. Seuen tïh Chin hăng foo Sin yang héén.
6th year, 12th moon of Scuen tïh; A. D. 1430. Ching hăng foo, refiner; the Soo yang héén.
F. 1. Hoo foo, city of Hoo foo.
R. Kea king yuen néén, first year of Kea king, A. D. 1796.
L. Kew yuĕ Kwang yuen, 9th moon; refiner, Kwang yuen.
2. Above, Paou chang.
R. Kea king tseïh néén, 7th year of Kea king, A. D. 1802.
L. San yuĕ, Kwang yuen, 3rd moon; refiner, Kwang yuen.
3. Ying tïh.
R. Do.
L. Sze yuĕ Yuen chang ke, 4th moon; refiner, Yuen chang.
4. Above, Sze hwuy.
R. Do.
L. Do.
5. Above. Lŏ kwei.
R. Kea king urh shïh néén, 20th year of Kea king, A. D. 1816.
L. San yuĕ Kwang ching, 3rd moon; Kwang ching, refiner.
G. 1. Sin hwuy héén, town of Sin hwuy.
R. Taou, kwang san néén, 3rd moon of Taou kwang, A. D. 1823.
L. Shïh yuĕ yin tseang Kwang yuen, 10th moon; refiner, Kwang yuen.
2. Tïh too chow, city of Tïh too.
R. Taou Kwang san néén, 3rd year of Taou kwang, A. D. 1823.
L. Shïh yuĕ yin tseang Hwang tsung mow, 10th moon; silver refiner, Hwang tsung mow.
G. 3. Chaou king foo, city of Chaou king.
R. As preceding.
L. Shïh yuĕ yin tseang...Yuen chang, 10th moon; refiner .. Yuen chang.
4. Tae ke.
R. Taou kwang lŭh néén, 6th year of Taou kwang, A. D. 1826.

L. Shĭh yĭh yuĕ ... ke, 11th moon; refiner ... ke.
5. Ung yuen héén, town of Ung yuen.
R. Taou kwang pă néén, 8th year of Taou kwang, A.D. 1828.
R. Ching yuĕ yin tseang kwang yuen, 1st moon, refiner, Kwang yuen.
6. King chow foo, city of King chow.
R. Taou kwang pă néén, 8th year of Taou kwang, A.D. 1828.
L. Woo yuĕ yin tseang Keang Kwang yuen, 5th moon; silver refiner, Keang Kwang yuen.
7. Sin hing héén, town of Sin hing.
R. Taou kwang pă néén, 8th year of Taou kwang, A.D. 1828, &c.
8. Tae ke.
R. Taou kwang kew néén, 9th year of Taou kwang, A.D. 1829.
L. Woo yuĕ Ping tsoo ke, 5th moon; Ping tsoo ke, refiner.
9. Ho ping héén, town of Hoping.
R. As before.
L. Urh yuĕ yin tseang Ping le chin, 2nd moon; silver refiner, Ping le chin.
10. Ta poo héén, town of Ta poo.
R. Taou kwang shĭh pă néén, 18th year of Taou kwang, A.D. 1838.
L. Sze yuĕ yin tseang Keang kwang yuen, 4th moon; silver refiner, Kwang yuen, or Keang kwang yuen.
11. Tae ping kwan. The Tae ping barrier.
R. Taou kwang shĭh kew néén, 19th year of Taou kwang, A.D. 1389.
L. Ta shun haou ke.
Ta shun (refiners') firm.
H. 1, 2, 3. Chang shing (refiner, or firm's name).
I. Ta shun (name of a firm).
K. Hoo yun, Nan mow (name of a firm).
L. Kwang .... chen ke.
Kwang ..... chen, refiner.
M. Above, TAE ho, San sin, impressed Fan (foreign).
N. Sin gan, probably town of Sin gan, near Canton.
R. Below Tong fow.
O. Fŭh tsing héén, town of Fŭh tsing.
R. Shĭh néén shĭh yuĕ, 10th year, 10th moon.
Lin yung (name of a firm).
P. Above, Kaou (name).
Shih urh yuĕ, 12th moon.
Wăn ho, name of a firm.
Q. Sze kwan héén, town of Sze kwan.
R. L. Kew néén, 9th year.
R. 1. Wăn ho haou, firm of Wăn ho.
2. Sin ting.
3. Wăn tsŭh.
4. Yuen paou, tseang pĕ yuen; refiner, Pĕ yuen.
Along with these were some smaller pieces.

It will be seen from this list, that the usual disposition is thus. On the upper part of the ingot, in a rectangle, is inscribed the name of the town, or city, where the duty was paid in for the land-tax; but this was replaced by the name of the firm, called in Chinese, *Haou*, when levied from a mercantile house. The inscription at the sides contains the date of the year and month when refined, and the name of the firm of the refiner; and it is here to be observed, that the firm-name is a felicitous name assumed by the mercantile house, and having no relation with the actual name and surname of the parties, but an appellative like those of our hotels and inns.[2] S. Birch.

XXV.

ON THE DATE OF SOME OF THE COINS OF HIMERA.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, Thursday, March 27, 1845.]

My dear Sir,

I observe, that in your notes attached to the catalogue of Thomas's coins (p. 42), you call attention to the remarkable change in weight observable in the silver coins of Himera, and add, "These later coins (those with the crab on the reverse) being didrachmæ of the Attic talent, shew that some early and important political change had taken place, and occasioned an alteration in the public standard of the money of Himera." It appears to me, that it is not difficult to point out what the political revolution was that occasioned this change in the coinage. Indeed, this alteration in the standard of weight (the importance of which you have been, I believe, the first to point out), only brings a

[2] Mem. The dates of the regnal years are roughly calculated to the year of the Christian era, and not reduced.

fresh argument in support of a view which I have been long accustomed to regard as almost certain, and so obvious, that I am surprised to find, on inquiry, that it appears to be new to numismatists in general.

The union of the types of two different cities on the two sides of the same coin, is generally to be regarded as indicating an alliance between the two; and as such alliances were often of very brief duration, it is not to be wondered at that coins of this description are often of great rarity. This is not the case, however, with those in question, which are perhaps the commonest of all the coins of Himera, though they do not present any such differences in the style of work, as would seem to indicate their having continued to be struck during any very long period of time. Now, it is of course well known to all persons acquainted with the history of Sicily, that there was a period of at least ten years during which Himera and Agrigentum not only were in alliance, but virtually formed parts of the same state, being both of them subject to the government of Theron, and his son Thrasydæus. I am not aware that there exist any means of determining, with certainty, the precise date at which Theron commenced his rule over Himera; but we can at least arrive at a near approximation to it. Diodorus places his death in the archonship of Chares (B.C. 472–1),[1] and says that he had governed Agrigentum during sixteen years, which would give B.C. 488–7 for the commencement of his reign in that city; and he certainly did not make himself master of Himera until afterwards. We know also from Herodotus,[2] that he had expelled Terillus from Himera before the great Carthaginian expedition to Sicily (B.C. 480); and that author

[1] Diodor. lib. xi. c. 53.

[2] vii. 165.

even represents the expulsion of Terillus as the proximate cause of that invasion. Hence we may infer that Theron had made himself master of Himera at least one or two years before that event, which will allow nine or ten years for the period of his own rule over the two cities; and to this may be added perhaps a year for that of his son Thrasydæus, who, according to Diodorus, was expelled not long after his father's death, but the exact period is nowhere indicated.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that none of the so-called tyrants of the Greek cities struck coins in their own names so early as the fifth century B.C.; and that those published by the Prince of Torremuzza, and other early writers, with the name of Theron, are merely coins of Terina, the legend of which had been altered, or wrongly read. Nothing, on the contrary, would appear more probable, than that he should have introduced such a change in the coinage of Himera, as would indicate at the same time the close union of the two cities, and the dependence, or at least inferiority of the one to the other. Hence, while the coins of Himera adopted the type of Agrigentum on the reverse, those of the latter city remained unchanged; and it would be quite in accordance with the same purpose, that the citizens of Himera should be compelled to change their standard, so as to accord with that of their new allies, and enable the money of each city to be current in the other, without the inconveniences of exchange. Such a measure might, indeed, at this time be justified on the score of expediency alone, the Attic standard having then become universal in Sicily, with the single exception of Himera. It would be foreign to our present purpose to inquire into the causes of the singular fact—the fact itself is certain—that the Attic

standard was in use from the earliest times, not only in the Chalcidian cities of Sicily, Naxos, Leontini, Catana, etc., but in the *Doric* states of Syracuse, Camarina, Selinus, Gela, and its colony of Agrigentum. The heavier, or Æginetan standard, is found only, I believe, in the coins of Zancle, and in the earlier ones of Himera, which being itself a colony of Zancle (Thucyd. vi. 5.), had probably retained the standard of its parent city.

But we are not left wholly to conjectures as to the conduct of Theron towards Himera, or the degree in which he modified the institutions of that city; for Diodorus expressly tells us,[3] that the people of Himera, finding themselves oppressed by the government of Thrasydæus, to whom the immediate rule of the city had been confided by his father, entered into secret negociations with Hiero of Syracuse, who, however, instead of espousing their cause as they expected, betrayed their overtures to Theron, who thereupon proceeded to crush his enemies by a general execution of all those disaffected to his government. "After this massacre," continues Diodorus, "seeing that the city of Himera was in want of inhabitants, he settled in it a colony, both of Dorians, and any others who chose to enrol their names as citizens. And these continued to dwell together in harmony and good government for the space of fifty-eight years, after which time the city was taken and utterly destroyed by the Carthaginians, and has remained uninhabited from thenceforth to the present time." It is to this establishment of the paramount influence of the Doric element in Himera, that we may ascribe with little doubt that change of the coinage, which introduced, at the same time, the Agrigentine *type* by the

[3] Lib. xi. c. 48, 49.

side of that of the ancient city, and the standard of *weight* then in use at Agrigentum, as well as in all the other Doric cities of Sicily. Such a change bears a remarkable analogy to that which had been effected in the parent city of Zancle not many years before by Anaxilaus, and which is equally attested by the evidence of its coins.[4]

The establishment of this new order of things at Himera is referred by Diodorus to the archonship of Phædon, i.e. B.C. 476–5, a date which does not accurately coincide with the period of 58 years assigned by him to the subsequent duration of the city; for it is certain that its destruction by Hannibal, the son of Gisco, took place in the summer of 409 B.C.[5] Whether we are to suppose that 58 is only a mistake, or a false reading, for 68, which would agree within a year with the true interval between the two archonships, I will not stop to inquire; but it is certain, that the year of Phædon, if not actually correct, is nearly so, as the revolution in question is necessarily fixed by the circumstances attending it, between the accession of Hiero in 478 B.C., and the death of Theron in 472. It may be thought, indeed, that if we take this revolution, rather than the accession of Theron, for the commencement of the new coinage, there remains but a scanty interval between that date and the expulsion of Thrasydæus, for the production of the coins in question; but to this it may be answered, first, that all the coins of Himera with the crab, as already observed, have a marked general resemblance, which would lead us to assign them to about the same period: secondly, that, as it appears from the words of Diodorus that no violent change took place in the

[4] See Millingen on the coins of Zancle or Messana, in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, vol. i., part ii., p. 93.

[5] Diodor. xiii. 62.

republic on the expulsion of Thrasydæus, and the Dorian citizens (most of them probably of Agrigentine origin) continued to live on peaceably and quietly with the old inhabitants, it by no means follows that the new type, though first introduced by Theron, would be discontinued immediately after the expulsion of his family.

There is, indeed, another passage in Diodorus, from which it appears clear, that no political change likely to have permanently influenced the coinage took place, until some time after the expulsion of Thrasydæus. This passage, which is certainly not altogether consistent with the one already cited, may perhaps be thought to suggest a probable period for the discontinuance of this particular coinage; for after noticing the revolutions that took place in the cities of Sicily after the expulsion of Thrasybulus, the brother of Hiero, from Syracuse (B.C. 466), and that of the Ætnæan colonists, whom Hiero had settled at Catana, by Ducetius (B.C. 461), Diodorus tells us, that the latter revolution was followed by a similar return of the exiles, and expulsion of the opposite party throughout Sicily; and among the cities in which this revolution took place, he mentions particularly Gela, Agrigentum, and *Himera*.[6] Whether we are to consider this statement as altogether overruling that already cited relative to the uninterrupted tranquillity of Himera for fifty-eight years, or may reconcile the two, by merely supposing that the revolution was less complete at Himera than elsewhere, so that the Dorian colonists continued to live on there notwithstanding the return of the exiles, it is hardly necessary to inquire. As far as the coins are concerned, it is sufficient to remark, that either supposition would allow us a

[6] Diodor. xi. 76.

period of fifteen years (from the archonship of Phædon to that of Euippus, B.C. 476–461), during which this type may have been employed. Such a space of time would appear quite as long as the number of these coins seems to require. At the same time, I am far from attaching as much value to this suggestion concerning the termination of the coinage in question, as to the one already put forward in regard to its commencement.

These historical evidences appear to me as strong as the nature of the case can well admit; and I think it will be generally allowed, that there is nothing in the style of work of the coins themselves, or in the character of the inscription, to militate against the supposition now put forth concerning their date. The archaic character of the inscription, evinced by the use of the aspirate H at the beginning, and the *Roman* form of the R, though it might be compatible with an earlier date, is certainly not conclusive against any period prior to the middle of the fifth century B.C. Before I conclude these remarks, I must briefly advert to the larger coins of Himera, bearing a figure sacrificing on the obverse, and a biga on the reverse, one of which occurs in the catalogue of Thomas's coins, No. 275.[7] These coins, which are of the greatest rarity, are all tetradrachms of the Attic standard; but that they are posterior to the date at which I have supposed the change to take place, as well as to the didrachms with the crab, may, I think, be shown satisfactorily. For, in the first place, the inscription on these coins is IMEPAION,[8]

[7] Figures of them will be found in the work of Prince Torremuzza (pl. 35), and in the Hunterian Museum (pl. 30, fig. 18).

[8] If we could trust Torremuzza's figures, already referred to, we should find an additional argument for the comparatively late date of these coins, in the occurrence of the Ω (which certainly

having lost both the archaisms just alluded to; and, secondly, there is in the style of execution, as well as in the general conception of the design, a marked resemblance to the well known coins of Selinus, bearing the river gods, Selinus and Hypsas; and these latter may be referred, on independent grounds, to about the middle of the fifth century before Christ. The much greater rarity of the coins of Himera, of corresponding age, is one of those facts for which we are at a loss to account, but which cannot invalidate our conclusions with regard to the few that are known.

If the above remarks appear to you as conclusive as I am inclined to consider them, they are not altogether, I trust, without interest, as tending to fix, within very narrow limits, the date of the coins in question. Every such date that can be established in a satisfactory manner, is in fact a step gained in the history of Greek art, and may lead, by a careful comparison of the coins of different, but kindred or neighbouring cities, to still farther results. In the very case in question, it may be observed, that if the age of these coins of Himera be well established, we can have no hesitation in adopting the same date for some of those of Agrigentum, which are so identical with them in style of work, that it would be impossible to say, without examining the obverses, to which of the two cities they belonged. I remain, my dear Sir, yours truly,

E. H. Bunbury.

Thomas Burgon, Esq.

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was not introduced *into Sicily* in early times) in the inscription on several of them (see figs. 4 and 6); but his figures are too often inaccurate in this respect, for any dependence to be placed upon such a fact.

NEROVINGIAN COINS &c. DISCOVERED NEAR CANTERBURY.

XXVI.

MEROVINGIAN COINS, &c., DISCOVERED AT ST. MARTIN'S, NEAR CANTERBURY.

In the Session of 1844, I brought before the notice of the Society, at one of the ordinary meetings, three gold looped coins, which had been recently discovered in St. Martin's church-yard, near Canterbury. I accompanied the exhibition with some brief remarks,[1] which subsequent discoveries may justify a repetition of on the present occasion.

Mr. Rolfe, to whose zeal and liberality the Society is much indebted, has procured from the same locality three more looped coins, a looped Roman intaglio set in gold, and a gold ornament; the whole of which objects have been engraved by order of the council, and are now exhibited together in the accompanying plate.

Fig. 1 is a coin of Justin. *Obv.* DN. IVSTINVS PF. AVG. bust of the emperor to the right. R. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM. Victory, with wreath and globe, surmounted by a cross; the exergue, CONOB.

Fig. 2 is the remarkable coin of Eupardus. *Obv.* EVPARDVS EPS. retrograde; diademed head, and robed bust, to the right. R. NINV, on each side of a double ornamented cross; above, two inverted A's; in the exergue, VAV. Weight, 26 grains.

As before observed, Eupardus was a bishop of Autun in the sixth century, of whom scarcely any historical notice appears to have been given, nor is the precise period when he lived known. One ecclesiastical writer places him before

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[1] Proceedings of the Numismatic Society, p. 28, in vol. vii. of the Numismatic Chronicle.

Nectarius, A.D. 540; another posterior to Syagrius, who was ordained about A.D. 560; and a third prior to Syagrius. The last of these, the authors of the *Gallia Christiana* seem to sanction as the most correct.[2] We may therefore place him at about the middle of the sixth century. The coin is altogether unique, and of the highest interest. The workmanship of the bust is good, contrary to what is usually seen upon coins of this period. The costume is copied from the Roman model. Why this bishop should have placed his effigy upon the coins, whether as uniting the office of moneyer with that of chief of the sacred order, or simply from prelatical authority or power; whether this departure from the usual practice arose from individual caprice or vanity, or was sanctioned by regal favour, are at present questions not easily to be answered and reconciled with satisfaction. The letters on the reverse I have suggested may refer to Nivernum, a town in the diocese of Autun.

Fig. 3. A blundered copy of a Roman coin. The reverse may be recognised as an imitation of the extremely common type of the younger Constantine's coins, two soldiers and a standard, with the legend GLORIA EXERCITVS, some of the letters of which are retained in the grotesque copy.

Fig. 4. *Obv.* +IVEGIOVICO. A full-faced bust; on the right a short, on the left a long cross. *Rev.* LEVDVLFO MONITAIIO. *Leudulfus Monetarius.* A nimbed figure on horseback to the right. Weight, 85 grains.

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[2] De Eupardo nihil omnino suppetit. Illum exhibent Sammarthani, Cointius et Saunier, sed suo quisque modo: ante Syagrium Cointius, ante Nectarium Saunier, post Syagrium Sammarthani. Ex. S. Germani Parisiensis historia Nectarium Agrippino sine medio successisse constare videtur; male ergo ante Nectarium collocatur Eupardus; illius locum sumsisse cum Cointio probabilius judicamus. *Gallia Christiana*, tom. iv. p. 343.

This piece is altogether extraordinary, both as regards the place at which it was minted, and the design upon the reverse, as well as its size and weight. The place of mintage will probably be found to be either Juvignieu, or Juvisy, or Juges. The nimbed figure is not easily explained. The nimbus it is well known forms a conspicuous emblem in Pagan mythology, as well as in Christian works of art.

Fig. 5. *Obv.* IↃONBENAS+ . . . . diademed head to the right. *Rev.* +NONNI.....NITARVS. Nonnius, or Nonnitus Monetarius. A rude copy of the two Victories affixing an inscribed shield on a tree, upon coins of Decentius, and others.

This coin may be compared with one published in the *Revue Numismatique*[3] by Monsieur B. Fillon, which was discovered twenty-five years since, with a large quantity of Merovingian coins at *Beaugisière*, near Fontenai-Vendée. Three thousand of these, it is said, were melted by a goldsmith at La Rochelle; and the invaluable deposit would have been entirely lost to science, had not the blow from the plough which broke the vase in which they were concealed scattered a considerable number, which were afterwards picked up. The specimen described and figured by M. Fillon differs in many points from ours, but the resemblance is sufficiently close to shew the identity of place and moneyer. It is thus described:—

Obv. LONBENAS FIT. Diademed head to the right. *Rev.* NONNITVS MON. A cross on a globe, in the lower quarters of which are the letters CG, below VII. Weight, 26 grains.

This coin M. Fillon assigns to *Lombez*, a locality in the department of Gers.

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[3] Année, 1845, No. 1, p.18.

Fig. 6. *Obv.* PASENO FETO.? Head to the right. *Rev.* +LEONARDO MONTARII. A rude figure of Victory, with wreath and palm branch, marching to the right. Weight, 23 grains.

These Merovingian coins, it will be observed, are all obvious copies from the Roman, although the imitation in most is degraded and burlesque. They differ, in most respects, from the specimens published by Conbrouse, Rollin, and by M. Cartier in the *Revue Numismatique*. To our associates and correspondents in France they will, no doubt, be highly acceptable, as fresh and curious additions to the vast collections they have made of late years in this hitherto obscure and neglected series of their national currency.

Looped gold Merovingian coins, I believe, are not often discovered in France. In M. Rollin's work there are only two given, which were from the Kentish barrows.[4] Many others have been found in this country. They appear to have formed necklaces or decorations for persons of distinction, a custom common with the Greeks and Romans, and continued in the East down to the present day. Fig. 7. a Roman intaglio in cornelian, was discovered in the same place with the coins, and doubtless belonged to the same necklace. Fig. 8. is in gold, set with coloured glass. It seems a portion of some other ornament.

The site of St. Martin's church, near which these valuable objects were exhumed, was once occupied by a Roman building, probably a temple, which was presented by Ethelbert, king of Kent, to his queen Bertha, and her Frankish bishop,

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[4] They are of Verdun and Marsal, copied from the *Nenia Britannica*, and now in the museum of the Rev. Dr. Faussett, of Heppington.

Luidhard; and subsequently it was given to St. Augustine. The antiquity of the locality as a place of sepulture is confirmed by the discovery of these ornaments and other objects, for it was a well-known practice with the Anglo-Saxons to inter with the dead personal jewelry and valuables; and as these looped coins could only have belonged to some person of distinction, it is by no means unlikely they may have adorned the person of one of the attendants of Queen Bertha. During the frequent intercourse in those days between Kent and France, these coins were probably brought over as presents, which would be the more prized on account of their novelty, for the Anglo-Saxons, as is well known, did not coin money in gold.

C. Roach Smith.

MISCELLANEA.

DISCOVERIES OF COINS.

British Archæological Journal.

March 1844.—P. 68.

At Helmingham, Suffolk, an aureus of Vespasian.

At Wootton, Northamptonshire, third brass coins of the following Roman emperors:—Gallienus, Salonina, Postumus, Victorinus, Marius, Tetricus senior, Tetricus junior, Claudius Gothicus, Quintillus, Aurelianus, Tacitus, Probus, Numerianus. No new variety, and but few rare reverses.

June.—Pp. 162, 163.

In an excavation for sewerage at the west end of Newcastle-street, Farringdon-street, London, at the depth of fourteen feet, with numerous fragments of pottery and an iron stylus, two small brass coins of Constantine.

In an excavation for building at Broad-stairs, near Ramsgate, a small brass coin of Victorinus.

September.—P. 253.

At Springhead, near Southfleet, Kent, with a bronze Roman enamelled fibula of elegant shape, a British brass coin.

Obv.—(*incuse*) A horse; between the legs CAC.

R.—(*convex*) A wheat ear, dividing the legend CAM.

Several British, and many Roman coins found near the same spot, where are extensive remains of Roman buildings.

Near the church of St. Matthew, in Friday-street, London, with sculpture and pottery of the same reigns, coins of Henry III., and of the early Edwards.

January, 1845.—P. 385.

At Felmingham, with Roman bronze heads and figures, a coin of Valerian of silver, with two others.

Archæologia, 1844.—P. 48.

In the barrows opened by the Archæological Congress at Canterbury, a small brass coin of Victorinus.

Pp. 56, 136.

At Breach Downs, Kent, with remains of a purse, four silver sceattæ.

P. 131.

At Guyton, in Northamptonshire, in a Roman villa, brass coins of the following Roman emperors:—M. Aurelius, Albinus, Tetricus senior, Tetricus junior, Allectus, Constantinus I., Constantius II., Magnentius, Gratianus, and some uncertain late emperors.

P. 137.

At New Grange, in Ireland, with gold ornaments, a denarius of Geta, and two small brass coins defaced.

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1844.—P.526.

Near Stonehaven, silver coins of Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, Faustina, Lucius Verus, Commodus, and Sep. Severus.

March 22.—P. 637.

Near Closeburn, many thousand silver pennies and groats, English and Scotch.

Mr. Beale, of Oundle, Northampton, has very obligingly sent us advice of Roman coins which were found, with Roman pottery, and human and other skeletons, three brass pins, and part of a clasp and buckle, in excavating for a railway near that place. The coins were copper. Two Claudius, second brass; one Trajan, large brass; two Faustina senior, large brass; one Constans, third brass. One of the Claudius was found in a dark blue vessel, the only one preserved entire. This find took place at the close of last year.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in replying to your letter, and beg to send you the following list of the copper coins found on my estate.

Obverse.	Number of Coins found.	*Reverse.*
Imp. C. P. Lic. Valerian	2	Restitutori Orient.
Gallienus, Aug.	29	Annona Aug., Æternitas Aug., Marti Pacifero, Felicitas Pub., Apolli. Pal. Virtus Aug., Victoria Aug.
		Jovi Statori, Providentia Aug., Fortuna Redux.
Salonina.	5	Venus Victrix, Juno Regina, Juno. Conservatori.
Imp. C. Postumus, P. F. Aug.		Saeculi Felicitas, Pax Aug., Moneta, Aug., Oriens Aug., Jovi Victori.
		Invictus Aug., Virtus Aug., Æquitas Aug., Fides Aug.
Imp. Victorinus, Aug.	353	Invictus Aug., Pietas, Victoria Aug., Fides Militum, Virtus Aug., Salus Aug., Providentia Aug.
		Pax Aug., Æquitas Aug.
	389	

Obverse.	Number of Coins found.	*Reverse.*
	389	
Imp. C. M. AVR. Marius, Aug.	5	Saeculi Felicitas, Concordia Militum, Victoria, Aug.
Imp. C. Tetricus, P. F. Aug.	431	Pax Aug., Virtus Aug., Comes Aug., Salus Aug., Fides Militum, Lætitia Aug., Victoria Aug. Spes Publica, Hilaritas Aug., Mars Victor.
C. Tetricus Cæsar.	198	Pax Aug., Virtus Aug., Comes Aug., Pietas Augustor, Spes Publica.
Imp. C. Claudius, P. F. Aug.	34	Spes Publica, Virtus Aug., Fides Exercit. Marti Pacifero, Lætitia Aug. Victoria Aug., Jovi Victori, Annona Aug., Pax Aug., Exercit Aug.
Imp. C. M. Aurel. Quintillus, Aug.	6	Æternitas Aug., Securitas Aug.
Imp. C. Aurelian, Aug.	9	Providendia Aug., Oriens Aug., Restitutor Orbis, Fides Exercit.
Severina, Aug.	2	Concordia Militum.
Imp. C. M. CL. Tacitus, P.F. Aug.	35	Providentia Aug., Temporum Felicitas, Mars Victor, Pax, Aug. Æternitas Aug., Salus Publica, Spes Publica, Fides Militum, Victoria Aug. Æquitas Aug., Clementia Temp. Marti Pacifero, Pax Publica.
Imp. C. M. Aur. Florianus, P. F. Aug.	2	Æternitas Aug., Pacator Orbis.
Imp. C. M. Aur. Probus, Aug.	70	Fides Militum, Mars Victor, Virtus Aug., Restitutori Orient, Lætitia Aug. Æquitas Aug., Jovi Conservatori, Marti Pacifero, Providentia Aug., Jovi Statori.
Virtus Probi, Aug.	3	Felicit. Temp. Providentia Aug., Adventus Aug., Conservat Aug., Provident Aug., Concord Militum.
Imp. Carus, P.F. Aug.	1	Pax Exercit.
	1185	

Obverse.	Number of Coins found.	*Reverse.*
	1185	
Carinus Nob. Cæs.	1	Principi Juventutis.
Imp. Numerianus, Aug.	2	Pietas.
Imp. C. C. Val. Diocletian, P.F., Aug.	6	Jovi Conservatori.
Imp. C. Val. Maximian, P.F. Aug.	2	Jovi Conservatori, Salus Aug.
Imp. Carausius, P.F. Aug. Imp. C. Allectus, P. Aug.	7	Pax Aug., Æquitas Aug., Salus Aug., Victori Aug.
	1203	

In September 14, 1844, while the labourers were digging for the railroad at the mouth of the Sapperton Tunnel, they found a human skeleton imbedded in the earth about fifteen inches, and by its side seventy Roman coins. Thirty-six of these coins were sent to me. They were of the coinages of Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus senior, Salonina, Quintillus, Carausius, and Allectus. The mouth of the Sapperton Tunnel is about a mile from a "place called the '*Lark's Bush*,' in the hamlet of Frampton, where a large quantity of Roman coins was found."—*Rudge's Gloucestershire*, vol. i. p. 324. "The remains of a camp, near Frampton, in the parish of Sapperton, near which, in the year 1759, a very great quantity of Roman coins, of silver and small brass, were found, including almost a complete series, from Antoninus Pius to Gallienus, and many rare ones, denarii of Didia Clara, Macrinus, Diadumenianus, Orbiana, Gordianus senior, and Æmilianus, and small brass coins of Macrianus, and Ælianus, supposed to amount to near three thousand coins."—*Rudder's Gloucestershire.*

I am, Sir, your humble servant, THOMAS BAKER.

WATERCOMBES HOUSE,
10*th March*, 1845.
C. NEWTON, Esq.

ITALY.—In November 1844, in making excavations at the church of St. Paul, *extra muros*, at Rome, about four hundred silver pieces, of the tenth and eleventh centuries, consisting of Saxon, Italian, French, Danish, Hungarian, and German money. Among these were some new types of the Dukes of Normandy, which M. de Longpérier promises to edite in the Rev. Num. Some coins of Otho III., struck at Pavia and Lucca, 983 A.D.; of Henry II., struck at Pavia; of Canute, inscribed *Ethric on Rumford;* of Edward the Confessor, *Godfrine on Lund*, with other Saxon pieces, now in the possession of Mr. Curt, of Lisle Street, who has been kind enough to communicate this account.

REVUE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE, *April* 15, 1844.—P. 69.

In an excavation near Hédé, in Brittany, a large quantity of

Roman coins, third brass (the metal not specified), of Gallienus, Claudius II., Tetricus, Victorinus, etc.

P. 70.

At Scrupt, Canton de Thiéblement, Arrond. de Vitry le Français, with skeletons, and a variety of antiquities, two copper coins of Constantine the Great. In the same spot, a year before, a silver coin of Clovis had been found.

May 19.—P. 121.

At Saint Gérans, near Moulins, with a Gaulish gold torques, fifty gold Gaulish coins, imitated from the Philippics.

P. 127.

At Sceaux, in the Département du Loire, in some Gallo-Roman tombs, with other antiquities; among the Roman coins was an unedited one of Valerian. *Rev.* VICTORIA GERMANICA.

P. 131.

Near the ancient castle of Roquefort (Ariége), some gold coins, and a large number of silver coins (blanc à l'écu), of the reign of Charles VI., valued at twenty thousand francs.

At Noyon, eighteen pieces of gold of Charles IX., and other kings of France and Spain.

Vol. V., p. 338.

Near Valenciennes, a silver Merovingian denier, inscribed MONTINIACO.—*Rev.* A cross; between the limbs, EODVLFO MONE; probably struck at Montigny, in Bassigny; unedited.

REVUE NUMISMATIQUE, *March and April*, 1844.

At Nogent sur Eure, Arrondissement de Chartres, 610 coins in silver, copper, and billon, of Roman emperors, from Maximus to Postumus.

July and August, 1844.

In a vineyard at Nazelles, Canton l'Amboise (Indre et Loire), in an earthen pot, about 170 large brass coins of the following emperors:—

5 Nerva (A.D. 96—98), illegible.
16 Trajan (98—117), illegible.
24 Hadrian (117—138), rather better condition.
2 Sabina, bad condition.
20 Antoninus Pius (138—161), sixteen different types, moderate condition, two fairly preserved.
3 Faustina the Elder, two varieties, AETERNITAS—AVGVSTA, one only in fair condition.
35 Marcus Aurelius (161—180), eighteen varieties, three well preserved, the rest broken; a rare one with CONSECRATIO.
15 Faustina the Younger, nine varieties, four good.
3 L. Verus (161—169), three varieties, one tolerably preserved.
5 Lucilla, four varieties, moderate condition.

22 Commodus (180—192), fifteen varieties, one very fine, NOBILITAS AVG. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. PP.
3 Crispina, two varieties, one fair condition.
2 Albinus (193—196), two varieties, fair condition.
1 Sep. Severus (193—211), fine, AFRICA.
1 Julia Domna, good condition.

These were probably buried about A.D. 198.

At Nogent sur Eure, near Chartres, in an earthen pot, 90 pieces of gold, and 300 in silver, or billon.

The principal varieties were:—

GOLD.

1. Florin, attributed by Le Blanc to Louis VI., or Louis VII., but more modern. Attributed by M. Duchelais to Louis I. of Hungary; Rev. Num., Sept. and Oct., 1844, p. 399.
2. Aguil, inscribed PHILIPPE ROI DE FRANCE, probably Philip V.
3. Florin of Charles IV., or V., KAROLV. REX.
4. Lion of Philip de Valois (1328—1350).
5. Royal.
6. Double-royal.
7. Pavillon.
8. Chaise.
9. Ecu.
10. Ecu of Jean, king of France (1350—1384).
11. Ecu of gold of Edward III., king of England (1327—1377).
12. Ecu of gold of the Emperor Louis of Bavaria (1314—1347).
13. Common florin, FLORENTIA.
14. The same, of Humbert II., Dauphin of Viennois (1333—1350).
15. The same, of Raimond III. or IV., princes of Orange, (1335—1393).
16. The same, of Jean de Luxemburg, king of Bohemia (1309—1346).
17. The same, of Winceslaus, son of the preceding. (Cf. Lelewell, Numis. du Moyen âge, pt tab. xxxviii).
18. The same, with the legend, GILS AOIR.RAM, uncertain attribution.

SILVER, OR BILLON.

19. Gros Tournois of Saint Louis.
20. The same, of Charles II. or Charles V. KAROLVS REX.—*Rev.* FRANCORVM.
21. The same, of Philip de Valois.
22. The same, of the same, with the crown.
23. Eagle displayed. MARIE DE BRETAGNE.—*Rev.* Cross, MONETA NOVA D'ELINCOVRT. Maria, daughter of John, Duke of Brittany, was married to Guy III. of Chatillon, Comte de Saint-Paul, and died in 1339.
24. Gros of Louis, Count of Flanders (Duby, pl. lxxx., No. 7).

25. Gros of Eudes IV., Duke of Burgundy, variety of one (Rev. Num. 1841, pl. xix., No. 5).
26. Denier of the same, (Rev. Num. 1841, pl. xix., No. 4).

At Robache, Département des Vosges, in June last, about 3000 Gaulish coins, all varieties of those published by M. de Saulcy (Rev. Num. 1836, pl. iii.), except one reading retrograde CON[, the name of the Consuanetes, a Gaulish race to the north of the lake of Constance. This discovery is one of the most considerable ever known of Gaulish coins.

KOEHNE'S ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR MÜNZKUNDE, *March* 1844.

In the summer of 1843, at a farm called Kopitkowo, near Mewe, some miles from the banks of the Weichsel, in West Prussia, an urn, with silver coins and ornaments, of fine work, and apparently intended for the neck. Among the coins were two Arabic dirhems of the Samanide princes, Ahmed ben Ismael, struck (under the Khalifate of Moktehfi Billah), between 907 and 908 A.D., and Nasr ben Ahmed, struck between 913 and 942.

Three pennies of Ethelred II., king of England, 1016.

Seven varieties of Otho I. of Germany, and five of later Othos.

Two pennies of Henry, duke of Bavaria, afterwards the Emperor Henry II. (1002—1024).

One penny of Bernhard, duke of Thuringia (972—1011).

One penny of Ekhard, margrave of Meissen (986—1002).

Three Bohemian pennies of Boleslaw (Prag), and two of Jaromir.

Three pennies of Ludolf, bishop of Augsburg.

One bracteate-like coin, with Runic characters. The ornaments, and the best of the coins, were placed in the collection of antiquities in the royal archives at Königsberg. (See Numismatische Zeitung, December, 1844; and for instances of similar discoveries, Mr. Hawkins's valuable paper on that at Cuerdale, in the Numismatic Chronicle for 1841).

August.

At Luneville, in 1841, 148 gold coins of the time of the emperors Sigismund, Frederic III., and Maximilian. About forty were of the Margraves Frederic, and Sigismund of Brandenberg, and there were single coins of Florence, of Baden, Frederic of Saxony, Conrad of Jülich.

In the ruins of a fortress at Wolgast, guldens of Karl XI. of Sweden, struck for Bremen and Verden.

At Dossow, near Wolgast, some coins, the earliest of which were some groschens of Wladislaw II. of Bohemia, and the latest were struck by Brunswick, Magdeburg, Hanover, Quedlinburg.

NUMISMATISCHE ZEITUNG.—*March* 1844, p. 38.

At Elsterberg, at the close of 1843, a large number of bracteates, some of them struck probably late in the thirteenth century.

Near Altenberg, another large find of bracteates, struck probably as early as 1100.

April.

At Lausanne, some old Roman and Carlovingian coins (reported by M. Troyon to the Wissenschaftl. Kunstverein at Berlin, Feb. 16, 1844).

May.

At Niederringelstein, on the Rhine, in an earthen pot, more than 3000 Roman coins.

In Medeah, a great number of Cufic coins, of Arabic dynasties, of the twelfth century.

Near Finsterwald, in Lausitz, in a pot, about 1000 entire bracteates, and the fragments of probably about 1000 more; the chief part of them, said to be struck before the introduction of Christianity into that district, the ancient *Wendenland*, the types being chiefly symbols of the ancient paganism of Odin, without inscription. Such coins are mentioned in early chronicles, but have never before been found.

July.

At Ribe, in Denmark, silver coins of Waldomar IV., in an earthen vessel, in the ground.

August.

At Eichstett, 22nd June 1844, a market town in Breisgau, a number of silver coins, struck by Karl III., at Strasburg. (See Mader, iv. p. 14).

In Colmar, August 1844, two unedited coins of Charlemagne, struck in his palace of Strasburg, before his coronation, as emperor at Rome, A.D. 799.

SAXON COINS FOUND NEAR DORKING IN 1817.

SIR,—When the large quantity of SAXON coins were found at Winterfolds, in the parish of Dorking, in the year 1817, I was a resident of that place; and many of these coins were shown me, before any of them had reached the British Museum. I had no chance of retaining any one of them; but feeling much interest in the discovery, I kept an accurate account of such as were submitted to me, as far as regarded variety. How many in point of number I saw I cannot now recollect; but there were one or more of the following monarchs and archbishops, viz.—

Ce'onulph.	—R. Merc.	of the Heptarchy.
Beldred.	—R. Cant.	
Witglaph.	—R. Merc.	
Berthulph.	—R. + ?	
Ceolulph.	—R. Merc.	
Beornulph.	—R. Merc.	
Ethelweald.	—R. East Ang.	

Egbert. —R.
Ethelwulph.—R.
Athelstan. —R.
Ethelbut. —R.
} Sole Monarchs.

I also saw one or more of Alfred's.

Pipinus. R. Franc.
Wilfrid. R. Archiepisc.
Ceolnoth. R. Ditto.

I presume Berthulph to have been he, of whom it is said in Camden, that anno 838, he "reigned in Mercia, but as feudatory to the West Saxons. Being much molested by the invasions of the Danes, he quitted his kingdom, and retired to a private life."

I trust that this statement, although adding nothing to the collection in the Museum, will not be unacceptable. I am, Sir, &c.

JAMES PUTTOCK.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

SIR,—In your very interesting work on the coins of the Romans relating to Britain, you mention only *two* coins known to exist of Maximianus (Herculius), with LON in the exergue. Last week, on looking over a small collection belonging to my friend, the Rev. C. H. Bennet, rector of Ouseden, in Suffolk, I found among them an excellent second brass of this emperor, *Rev.* GENIO POPVLI ROMANI; in the exergue, LON. I am happy to be able to add another emperor to the list of those who minted in London; for in the collection belonging to the Ipswich Library, I saw a few months back a second brass of GAL. VAL. MAXIMIANVS, with the same reverse and exergual letters. This last coin has something singular in its style of execution, the head not being flattened out over the field of the coin to the degree usual in the coinage of this period, but smaller, more elongated, and of somewhat higher relief. I do not know where either was picked up; but it is a curious coincidence, that both should now be preserved in Suffolk, where the one mentioned in your note to p.107, was discovered.

I have also met with an unpublished reverse of Carausius, discovered at Caerleon, in Monmouthshire (a place where his coins frequently are turned up), and now in the hands of Mr. W. Jenkins, of that place. It is of copper, washed with silver, well preserved, but of rude work. The reverse is perfectly distinct; VENVS VIC..... Venus leaning against a column, and holding a globe and palm branch, exactly the same figure as that represented in the impression below, from an onyx intaglio found at the same place, and in the possession of the same Mr. Jenkins. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, C. W. KING.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Jan. 30, 1845.

In p. 16 of the Proceedings of the Numismatic Society, published in Vol. V. of the Numismatic Chronicle, it will be seen that Mr. C. R. Smith refers to a coin of Maximian, with LON, which was found, with many others, on the banks of the Stour. The coin of Galerius Maximianus, as Mr. King remarks, appears to be the only specimen noticed with these exergual letters. It would be desirable to obtain impressions of it in sealing wax. The coin of Carausius is also new. Mr. Jenkins has kindly forwarded impressions, from which the correctness of Mr. King's reading is confirmed. The coin, however, is, unfortunately, badly preserved. EDITOR.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. CHARLES ROACH SMITH.—Several members of the Numismatic Society having felt desirous, on the retirement of Mr. Charles Roach Smith from the office of Honorary Secretary, to present him with some testimonial of their esteem and respect, as well as of their approbation of his services, resolved to enter into a subscription for that purpose. The proposal was cordially responded to by a large number of members, and a sufficient amount having been readily contributed, a meeting of the subscribers was held at the rooms of the Society on the 23d of January, at which Dr. Lee, in their name, and at their request, presented to Mr. Smith a silver tea and coffee service, accompanied with their best wishes for his health and prosperity. The different articles were inscribed as follows:—

TO
CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.
LATE
THEIR HONORARY SECRETARY,
FROM
FIFTY-ONE MEMBERS OF
THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
OF LONDON.
JAN. 1845.

We cordially congratulate our esteemed friend and colleague on this occasion, feeling assured that no one better deserves such a testimonial, not only for his indefatigable attention to the duties of the particular office in connection with which the present was given, but also for the services he has rendered to the study of British Archæology in general.

INITIA MONETÆ SUECANÆ sub examen revocata a JOHANNE HENR. SCHRÖDER, ex actis Reg. Societ. Scient. Upsal. T. xii. p. 381—391, with a plate, 4to. Upsal, 1844, contains a memoir, by Dr. Schröder, on the early coins of Sweden; of the king Olaf, who reigned A.D. 994—1024; and Amindus, his son, who was

king from A.D. 1024—1051. These coins are of the greatest interest, from their resemblance to our Saxon series, and being evidently directly derived from England. The moneyer, Godwine, of the first king, is evidently an Anglo-Saxon; and the letters CRUX, the cross disposed in the spaces between the cross and circle, bear marks of a derivation even as late as the Norman conquest.

PENNY OF HARTHACNUTE, OF THE DOVER MINT.—A penny of this monarch, reading O. HARTHACNVT REX, R. ETSIGE ONN DFRA (Etsige on Dover), has been lately procured at a silversmith's in the town of Dover, having been found in the vicinity of that place. This, with two new Offas; one, with the head, found at Basle, in Switzerland; the other from Rome, are in the possession of a well known member of the Numismatic Society.

RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

GREEK AND ROMAN.

1. *James Millingen:* Supplément aux considérations sur la Numismatique de l'ancienne Italie. Florence, 1844, di pag. 32, 8vo. con due Tavoli in rame.

2. *Preller L.:* Nummorum Græcorum qui in Museo Academico asservantur recensus, Specimen I. Dorpeti, 4to.

3. *F. M. Avellini:* Rubastinorum Numorum Catalogus. Neapoli, An. CIↃIↃCCCXLIV. in 4to. cum Tabulis II.

4. *J. Y. Akerman:* Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, geographically arranged and described. London, 1844. 8vo.

5. *The same:* Coins of the Romans relating to Britain, described and illustrated. London, 1844, 1 vol., with 7 copper plates.

6. *G. Fiorelli:* Osservazioni sopra talune monete rare di città Grechè. Con tre tavole incise. Napoli, tipografia Virgilio, 1843. 4to. pp. 81.

7. *Ed. Lambert:* Essai sur la Numismatique Gauloise du Nord-Ouest de la France. 4to. 13 plates, 1844.

8. *Greppo (O. G. H.):* Mémoire sur les Voyages de l'Empereur Hadrien, et sur les Médailles, qui s'y rapportent. Paris, 1842. Révue Num. 1843, pp. 150.

9. *M. Pinder et J. Friedländer:* Die Münzen Justinians, with 6 copper plates. Berlin, 1843. 8vo. pp. 72.

10. *Le Baron Chaudrac de Crazannes:* Dissertation sur Divona des Cadurci et sur deux médailles autonomes de ce peuple. Cahors, 1844. 8vo. 1 plate.

11. *M. Ch. Lenormant:* Mémoire sur le classement des Médailles qui peuvent appartenir aux treize premiers Arsacides. Paris, Firmin Didot, 1841. 4to. 46 pages, avec 2 planches sur cuivre ; published tom. ii. of the Nouvelles Annales par la section Française de l'Institut Archéologique de Rome.

12. *Raoul-Rochette:* Troisième Mémoire sur les Médailles de la Bactriane. Journal des Savants, Feb. 1844.

13. *M. C. Robert:* Description d'une Monnaie Gauloise. 1844. 8vo. 1 vignette.

14. *D. V. Georgio Spinelli:* Indagine sull' epoca in cui s'incomincio a coniare monete di bronzo. 4to. 4 pages.

15. *The same:* Ricerche sul tempo nel quali si cesso di coniare le moneti denominati incuse. 4to. 12 pages.

16. *Raoul-Rochette:* Considérations sur les graveurs en Médailles et en pierres fines de l'antiquité. Journal des Savans, September 1844.

17. *George Grote:* Investigations on Ancient Weights, Coins, and Measures. Classical Museum. No. I. p. 1.

18. *A. de Longpérier:* Catalogue de Médailles Grecques, Puniques, et Romaines, recueillies à Carthage, par M. Jos. d'Egremont. Paris, 1843, 8vo.

19. *The same:* Catalogue de la Collection de Médailles, Grecques et Romaines, provenant du Cabinet de M. F. de Colmar. 8vo. 1844.

20. *Geppert, C. E.:* Die altgriechische Bühne (mit 6 Tafeln, Münzen, u. Vasengemälden). 8vo. Leipz. 1843.

21. *J. H. Krause:* ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΣ. Civitates Neocoræ. Lips.

22. *A. G. Cappelli:* Commentatio de Regibus et Antiquitatibus Pergamenis. Amstel. 1842, 8vo. pp. 172.

*** This work will be found very serviceable in investigating the many numismatic difficulties which the coinage of this dynasty presents. It contains a plate of coins, with a short dissertation, De Regum Pergamenorum Numis; another De Pergamenorum Diis et Rebus Sacris, and a map of their kingdom.

23. *N. Murzakewicz:* Descriptio Musei Odessani. Pars I. continens Numophylacium Odessanum. Odessæ, 1841.

*** This catalogue contains six or seven new types of Olbiopolis, in silver and gold.

24. *Josephus Arneth:* Synopsis Numorum Græcorum qui in Museo Cæsareo Vindobonensi adservantur. Casto, Vindob. 1837.

*** This synopsis gives a list of all the kings and cities of which Greek coins are preserved in the Museum at Vienna, with the modern name of each place, the metal, weight, and number of its coins, with an index. This work is an extremely valuable accession to numismatic statistics and geography.

25. *F. de Saulcy:* Récherches sur la Numismatique Punique. Paris, 1843, 4to.

26. *Gennaro Riccio:* Le Monete delle Antiche Famiglie di Roma fino allo Imperatore Augusto, ecc. disposti ed illustrati. Seconda edizione, accresciuta di tutte le novelli disquizioni Numismatiche sulla materia, di tutte le moneti finora discoperte, preterite nella prima, con venti Tavole di aggiunta. Napoli, stamperia del Fibreno, 1843, in 4o, di pag. viii. 288, e Tavole lxxii. litografiche.

27. Ricerchi intorno all' età dell' Æs flatum communemente denominato Æs grave. 4to. 12 pages.

28. Sulla impropria denominazione di Æs grave data a tulla la moneta fusa. 4to. 7 pages.

29. *A. Gennarelli:* La Moneta primitiva e i Monumenti dell' Italia Antica messi in rapporto Cronologico e ravvicinati alle Opere d'Arti delli altre nazioni civili dell' antichitá, per dedurre, onde fosse l'origine ed il progresso delli arti e dell' incivilimento. Dissertazione coronata dalla Pontificia Accademia Romana di Archeologia. Roma, 1843, 4to. pp. 168, 9 plates.

30. *W. Chassot von Florencourt:* Erklärung der räthselhaften Umschriften der Consecrations-Münzen des Romulus. Trier. 1843. 8vo.

31. *Olympio* (*Pseudonym*): Les Monnaies et les Médailles des premières siècles du Christianisme. Lettre addressée au curé Stiels, in the Revue de Bruxelles, 1841, August, pp. 66. Reviewed by *C. Piot*, Revue de la Num. Belge, i. p. 92—94.

Mediæval and Modern.

32. *J. Friedländer:* Die Münzen der Ostgothen. Mit 3 Kupfertafeln. Berlin, 1844. Trautwein et Comp. 8vo. pp. 60 (1 Thlr) In Leizmann's numismatische Zeitung, Oct. 1844, p. 164.

33. *B. Fillon et A. de Chastaigner:* Recherches sur l'Attribution au Poitou de quelques Tiers de sol Mérovingiens. Aredunum, Curciacum, Metalo. (Extrait des Mém. de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest). Poitiers, 184–, in 8vo, 32 pages.

34. Die *Reichelse* Münzsammlung in St. Petersburg. Neunter Theil. 1843, 8vo. containing the coins of the Vandals, Ostrogoths, Lombards, Italians, Crusaders, Moldavians, Wallachians, and Servians. Koehne, Zeitschrift, p. 317, Aug. 1844.

35. *F. de Saulcy:* Recherches sur les Monnaies des Comtes et Ducs de Bar, pour faire suite aux Recherches sur les Monnaies des Ducs héréditaires de Lorraine. Paris, Firmin Didot, 1843, 4to. 7 copper plates, R. N.

36. *Jules Rousset:* Mémoire sur les Monnaies du Valentinois. Valence, L. Boul. 1843, 8vo. 30 pages, and 3 plates, lithograph.

37. *F. Jouannet:* Notice sur quelques Deniers du Moyen-âge, trouvés en 1842, à Saucats, Bordeaux, Lavigne, avec planche,

8vo. Reviewed by *Lecointre-Dupont.* Revue Numis. 1843, pp. 314—17.

38. *A. Hermand:* Histoire Monétaire de la Province d'Artois et des seigneuries qui en dépendaient, etc. Décembre 1843, 8vo. 9 lithograph plates.

39. *Robert:* Recherches sur les Monnaies des Évêques de Toul. Paris, Rollin, 1844, 4to. 10 planches, 10 francs.

40. *Levrault, L:* Essai sur l'Ancienne Monnaie de Strasbourg, et sur ses Rapports avec l'Histoire de la Ville et de l'Evêché. Strasbourg et Paris, 1842, 8vo.

41. *P. Mantellier:* Notice sur la Monnaie de Trévoux et de Dombes. Orléans, 1844, 8vo. 11 copper plates.

42. *A. M. Barthélemy:* Médaille inédite frappée à Lyon, lors du passage de Louis XII. dans cette Ville. Paris, 1843, 8vo.

43. *Catalogue des Médailles* relatives à la Révolution de Juillet 1830, et au *Règne de Louis Philippe I.* Paris, 1843, 4to.

44. *Il Signor Conte Vimercati Sozzi:* Sulla Moneta della Città di Bergamo nel secolo 13. Bergamo, 1842, 8vo.

45. *De Minicis,* Cenni Storici e Numismatici di Fermo. Roma, 1839–8.

46. *M. G. Villers:* Decouverte de Monnaies du Moyen-âge à Dreux. Caen, 1844, large 8vo. in Journal des Savans de Normandie, 1 livraison.

47. *Fr. den Duyts:* Notice sur les Anciennes Monnaies des Comtes de Flandre, des Ducs de Brabant et des Comtes de Hainaut (collection de l'Université de Gand) Gand, van der Haghen, 1842, 8vo. pp. 21, 17 plates.

48. *Chaponniere:* Sur l'Institution des Ouvriers Monnoyeurs du Saint Empire Romain et leurs parlements, in the Mémoires et Documens publiés par la Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Genève. Genève, Jullien et fils, 1842, tom. ii. 8vo. Reviewed in the Leipzig Repertorium des deutschen und ausländisch Literatur, ii., Heft 14, pp. 20—21.

49. *T. Bergmann:* Medaillen auf berümhte und ausgezeichnete Männer des oesterreichischen Kaiserstaates, vom 16, bis zum 19 Jahrhunderte. In treuen Abbildungen, mit biographisch-historischen Notizen. Erster Band. Wien, 1844. Tendler und Schaeffer, 4to. pp. 304, Pll. 14.

50. *Dr. H. Meyer:* Die ältesten Münzen von Zürich oder Zürich's Münzgeschichte im Mittelalter, mit zwei Münztafeln. Zürich, bei Meyer und Zeller (ehemals Ziegler und Söhne), 1840, pp. 22.

51. *J. Bergmann:* Das Münzrecht der gefürsteten Grafen von Cilli und die denselben falschlich Zugetheilten Münzen der Reichsgrafen von Erbach. Wien, 1843. Printed in the 103rd

vol. of the Jahrbücher der Literatur, and published in 1844, with a treatise by the same on the Münzrecht of the Counts of Hardegg-Glatz.

52. *Baron von Berstett :* Nachtrag als Erganzung und Berichtigung zum Versuch einer Münzgeschichte des Elsasses ; Friburg en Brisgau, 1844, 4to. 3 pl. lith.

53. *Dr. Jul. Friedländer :* Der Fund von Obrzycho, Silbermünzen aus dem Zehnten Christlichen Jahrhunderte, mit 3, Kupfertafeln. Berlin, 1844, 8vo.

54. Archiv des Vereins für *siebürgische Landeskunde*, 1 Bd., 1 Heft. Hermannstadt, 1843, 8vo.

55. *A. Bartsch :* Jahresbericht des Vereins für Meklenburgische Geschichte und Alterthumskunde. Achter Jahrgang. Schwerin, 1843, 8vo. pp. 159, 1 plate, and 3 woodcuts.

56. *L. de Mas-latric :* Notice sur les Monnaies et les Sceaux des Rois de Chypre, de la Maison de Lusignan.

57. *H. E. Hr. Raczynski :* Gabinet medalów Polskich, oraz tych ktore, siedziesów Polski tycza, z czasów panowanic Stanislawa Augusta przez L. G. W. Wroclawiu, 1843, 4to. pp. 314.

58. Die *Reichelse* Münzsammlung in St. Petersburg. Achter Theil, 1843, Spanien und Portugal, 8vo. pp. 104. In Leizmann's Numismatische Zeitung, January and February.

59. *J. Dirks :* Bijdragen tot de Penningkunde van Friesland, 1. Munten van Staveren en Dockum nit de eelfde eeuw. 2. Munten van Lecuwarden, Sneek en Bolsward, nit de vijftiende eeuw. Gedruckt te Workum, bij H. Brandenburgh, 1843, 8vo. pp. 50, etc., 2 plates. An account of this work in the Zeitschrift.

60. *Catalogue* des Médailles relatives aux Événemens des Années 1789—1815, qui sont frappées et se vendent à la Monnaie de *Paris*, 1843, 4to.

61. Verzeichniss der Münz und Medaillen-Sammlung des *Herrn L. Welzl von Wellenheim*, vol. ii. tom. i. Vienne, 1844, 8vo., containing Mediæval coins.

62. Catalogue de deux superbes Collections de Médailles et Monnaies en Or, en Argent et en Cuivre, dans lesquelles on remarque de tres belles Suites de Monnaies du Moyen-âge, de tous Pays, et de riche Séries de Monnaies obsidionales. Gand, 1843, 8vo.

63. *Verzeichniss* von antiken, mittelalterlichen und anderen Münzen, antiken Vasen etc, Doubletten der Königl. Sammlungen, welche am Dienstag den 9 April u. f. T. durch den Königl. Commissions-Rath Rauch meistbietend gegen gleich baare Zahlung in Preuss. Courant versteigert werden solten. Berlin, 1844, 8vo.

pp. 210. The coins are chiefly ancient, 2972 in number, to which are added two very rare deniers of the princes, Gottfried I. and II. of Achaia. Among the more modern pieces the Polish are very remarkable. Koehne, Zeitschrift.

64. *F. S. Frank:* Verzeichniss der Münzen und Medaillen-Sammlung desselben, welche den 21 October 1844. und die folgenden Tage durch das Bücher und Kunst-sachen-Auctions-Institut wird veräussert werden. Zu beziehen von Schaumberg et Comp. in Wien, 8vo. pp. 212, containing 2566 Mediæval and modern pieces of all countries, including some rare German, and old Italian pieces. Koehne.

65. *P. de Angelis:* Explication de un Monetario del Rio de la Plata. Buenos Ayres, 1840, 8vo.

Oriental.

66. *F. Erdmann:* Lettres numismatiques à M. Reinaud, Membre de l'Institut. Monnaies soffarides et samanides inédites. Journal asiatique, 1843, No. 9.

67. *B. Dorn:* Die letzte Schenkung von Morgenländischen Münzen an das asiatische Museum (der kaiserl. Akademie der Wissens-chaften zu St. Petersburg). In the Journal of the Academy, 1843, pp. 268–72.

68. *The same:* Uber einige bisher unbekannte Münzen des dritten Sasaniden-Königes, Hormisdas I. Read November 17, 1843, before the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, in the Bulletin de la Classe des Sciences historiques, etc. de l'Acad. imp. de St. Petersb. 1, Nos. 18, 19, pp. 273—294, with one plate.

69. *Olshausen, J.:* Die Pehlewi-Legenden auf den Münzen der letzten Sâsâniden auf den ältesten Münzen Arabischer Chalifen, etc. Zum ersten Male gelesen und erklärt. Kopenhag. 1843.

70. *Minutoli (H. C. Von.):* Topographische Uebersicht der Ausgrabungen römischer, arabischer und andrer Münzen-und Kunstgegendstände, wie solche zu verschiedenen Zeiten in den Küstenländern des baltischen Meeres stattgehabt. Berl. 1843.

71. *J. J. Marcel:* Numismatique Orientale. Tableau général des Monnaies ayant cours en Algérie. Paris, 1844.

72. *M. F. Soret:* Lettre à M. F. Duval, sur quelques Monnaiés Orientales inédites, trouvées à Bokhara. Genève, 1843, 8vo., in the Mémoires publiés par la Société d'Histoire, etc. de Genève.

Miscellaneous.

73. *Duquenelle:* Catalogue de Médailles romaines trouvées à Reims. 8vo, 1844.

74. Nouvelles Annales publiés par la Section Francaise de l'Institut archéologique, 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1836—1839.

75. *Charles Roach Smith:* Collectanea Antiqua, No. IV. Coins found in Kent, 2 plates. London, 1843, 8vo.

76. *Guillemot, fils ainé:* Essai sur quelques Pièces trouvées à la Rochelle et aux environs. 1844, 8vo.

77. Mémoires de la *Société Eduenne.* Autern, 1844, 8vo. pp. 338, 22 plates (entirely numismatic).

78. Catalogue de trois belles Collections de Médailles et Monnaies, etc., de MM. D. de L., P. de T., et A. de la M. Gand, 1844, 8vo.

79. Observations sur le Projet de Loi pour la Fabrication de nouvelles Monnaies de Cuivre, etc., p. 3, 4to. lithog.

80. Catalogue of the first portion of Greek, Roman, and Foreign Mediæval Coins and Medals, collected the last fifty years, by the late *Th. Thomas, Esq.* London, 1844, 8vo.

81. *F. K. Robert:* Manuel du Mouleur en Médailles. Toul. and Paris, 1843, 8vo.

82. *E. Zacharias:* Numotheca Numismatica Latomorum. Heft iii. bis vi. Dresden, 1842 u. 1843, 4to. Each part contains six coins lithographed.

83. *B. Köhne:* Der jezige Zustand der Munzkündlichen Wissenschaft; in A. Schmidts' Zeitschrift für Geschicht-Wissenschaft, i, Heft, iv. pp. 36—71.

84. Mémoires de la *Société des Antiquaires de Normandie,* 2 serie, vol. ii., années 1840 and 1841. Caen. Hardel, 1842, 4to, pp. 444 (15 Fr.), containing accounts of finds of coins.

85. Bijdragen tot de kennis van het Muntwezen. Amsterdam van Cleef, 1843, 8vo.

86. *A. Krafft:* Remarques adressées à M. Mohl, sur la huitième Lettre Numismatique de M. de Saulcy à M. Reinaud.

87. *S. Quintino:* Lezioni intorno ad argomenti Numismatici. Torino, 1842, p. 38, with engravings.

88. Theory of a New System of Increasing and Limiting Issues of Money. London, 1843, 8vo. pp. 128.

89. *A. P. Frichot:* Conséquences de la Discussion et du Vote de la Chambre des Députés pendant la Session de 1843, sur la Refonte des Monnaies. Paris, 1844, 4to.

90. *Ch. Rey:* De la Refonte des Monnaies de Cuivre et de Billon, d'apres le Projet de Loi présenté à la Chambre des Députés. Paris, 1844, 8vo.

91. *Eckfeldt and Du Bois:* A Manual of Gold and Silver Coins of all Nations. Philadelphia. See Athenæum, June, 1843.

92. *Von Florencourt:* Ueber einige Médaillons und ausgezeichnete Goldmünzen in der Münz-Sammlung zu Trier. (Jahrbücher der Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande iv. p. 94—106).

No. 2.—Same head. ℞. ΜΥΡΛ, within the divisions of a wheel.

3.—Head of Apollo. ℞. ΜΥΡΛΕ. Bunch of grapes.

These three coins in brass offer new types, and, as the author infers, must have been struck previous to the destruction of the city of Myrlea, by Philip of Macedon; for when it was rebuilt by Prusias, king of Bithynia, the name was changed to that of Apamea. These coins were procured on the spot, together with several colonial coins of Apamea, namely:—

No. 4.—Head of Mercury. ℞. C.I.C.A.DD. Three Roman standards. Æ. 3. And new types in brass of Caligula, Julia Domna, and Caracalla.

CHALCEDON, IN BITHYNIA.

No. 1.—A tetradrachm, similar to the drachm published by Mr. Birch.[1]

2.—Veiled head of Arsinoe, as Ceres. ℞. ΚΑΛΧ. Apollo, with his attributes, seated on the cortina. Æ. 8.

The figure of Apollo is new on the money of Chalcedon; but the later coins struck in this city, in honour of the Roman emperors, often allude to the worship of Apollo, whose temple there ceded only to those of Delphi and Delos.

CLITA, IN BITHYNIA.

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ.ΤΙΤΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ....Head of Titus. ℞. ΕΠΙ.Μ. ΣΑΛΟΥΙΔΗΝΟΥ ΑΣΙΝΝ.ΑΝΘΥ. The walls and gate of a fortified city; above, ΚΛΙΤΑ. Æ. 7.

Ptolemy mentions a town in Bithynia, named Κλειτα, situated a short distance from the sea, S.E. of Amastris, to which the author assigns this unique and inedited coin, and observes, that it is somewhat remarkable, that Clita is unnoticed by any other historian or geographer, since from the reverse of this coin, it would appear to have been of some importance. See Journal of the Society, January 1843.

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[1] Num. Chron. vol. ii. p. 161.

The business of the ordinary Meeting being concluded, the Members, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the last Annual General Meeting, resolved themselves into a Special General Meeting, for the purpose of taking into further consideration a resolution submitted to the Annual General Meeting, for raising the amount of the Annual Contribution of future Members.

The Secretary, having read the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting in reference to this resolution, the President put the question from the chair, when the Meeting resolved—

"That the Annual Subscription of all Members hereafter to be admitted into the Society, be one pound ten shillings.

"That every New Member be furnished, without any further expense, with a copy of such Journal as the Council shall determine on for the publication of the Proceedings of the Society."

DECEMBER 22, 1842.

H. H. WILSON, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

Presents to the Society.

Recueil de Médailles Grecques Inédites. Par Edouard de Cadalvene. 4to. *Paris*, 1838.	PRESENTED BY THE AUTHOR.
Mémoires de la Société Royale d'Emulation d'Abbeville. 4 tom. 8vo. *Abbeville*, 1833–40.	THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EMULATION OF ABBEVILLE.
The Bronze Medal of the Royal Society of Emulation of Abbeville. *Obv.*—*Louis Philippe I. Roi des Français.* Laureated head of the king; beneath, CATEL D'ABBEVILLE, F. R.—*Ville d'Abbeville Société Royale d'Emulation.* Engraven in the centre, within a wreath, "*A la Société Numismatique de Londres.*"	" "
De la Création. Essai sur l'Origine et la Progression des Etres. Par M. Boucher de Perthes. v. Tom. 8vo. *Abbeville*, 1838.	THE AUTHOR.

Lithograph Portrait of M. Boucher de Perthes. Par Gravedon. 1831.	PRESENTED BY M. B. DE PERTHES.
Documens pour servir a l'Histoire Monétaire des Pays-Bas. Par Frédéric Verachter. No. 4. 8vo. *Anvers*, 1842.	THE AUTHOR.
Notice sur les Monnaies de Bois-le-Duc. Par Frédéric Verachter. 4 leaves. *Gand.* 1832.	„ „
Bulletins de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et Belles Lettres de Bruxelles. Tom. ix, 1re Partie. 8vo. *Bruxelles*, 1842.	THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, &c. OF BRUSSELS.
Eighty Silver Coins: viz., of Edward VI. (No. 1), Philip and Mary (No 2.), Elizabeth (No. 43.), James I. (No. 10.), Charles I. (No. 24.), discovered in 1835, between the manor-house and the church, in the parish of Hartwell, Bucks.	J. LEE, ESQ. L.L.D., &c.
Two electrotype casts.	„ „

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to the respective donors.

The following note from Dr. Lee, V.P., was read:—

Hartwell House, 26*th October*, 1842.

SIR,—I take leave to request that you will have the kindness to offer to the Numismatic Society, for its acceptance, the accompanying collection of English silver coins, which formed the part of a treasure found in the parish of Hartwell, in the year 1835, between the manor-house and the church, in a grove of trees.

The coins of Charles I. are in good preservation, and many of them appear to be new, whilst those of the earlier reigns are much defaced and worn.

They were found at the depth of about twenty inches below the surface of the ground, without any bag or covering, and may probably have been deposited there by the owner of the mansion upon some sudden emergency, and when an unwelcome visit from some unpleasant military officer during the civil wars may have been expected. I remain, Sir, yours faithfully, JOHN LEE.

To the Secretary of the
Numismatic Society.

The Rev. Edward Gibbs Walford exhibited three British, and 101 Roman coins, found in the Black Grounds, at Chipping Warden, the presumed site of the Brinavis of Antoninus. The coins are as follows :—

British, or Gaulish, in Brass.

No. 1.—Concave and convex; rude figure of a horse, &c.

2.—Flat; much decayed.

3.—A Pegasus. R. without type.

Roman.

	No.
Vespasianus, AR.	1
Domitianus, 2 B.	1
Hadrianus, 1 B.	1
Severus, AR.	3
Sev. Alexander, AR.	1
Gordianus III., AR.	1
Philippus the Elder, 2 B.	1
Gallienus, 3 B.	3
Victorinus, 3 B.	3
Claudius Gothicus, 3 B.	3
Tetricus, 3 B.	3
Fl. Max. Theodora, 3 B.	3
G. V. Maximianus, 2 B.	1
Carausius, 3 B.	2
Constantinus, 3 B.	6
„ Jun., 3 B.	9
Constans, 3 B.	7
Carried up	49

	No.
Brought forward	49
Constantius II., 3 B.	2
Magnentius, 3 B.	2
Helena	1
Valentinianus, 3 B.	9
Valens, 3 B.	8
Gratianus, 3 B.	11
Theodosius, 3 B.	1
Magnus Maximus, 3 B.	1
Flav. Victor., 3 B.	1
Eugenius, AR.	1
Arcadius, 3 B.	1
Honorius, 3 B.	1
Urbs Romæ	3
Constantinopolis	2
Minimi	8
	101

None of the above coins present any new or remarkable type.

Alfred Beesley, Esq., exhibited a British coin in gold, found near the Hamlets of Banbury, about two miles on the Southam road.

Obv.—Convex. Leaf resembling that of the fern.

Rev.—Concave. Rude figure of a horse; beneath, a wheel; above, OV ANTEΘ. Weight, 82 grains.

Mr. Akerman exhibited four Anglo-Saxon sceattas, found recently, by Mr. J. P. Bartlett, in a tumulus on Breach Downs, near the village of Barham, about four miles from Canterbury. Two of these pieces are of the types of those engraved by Ruding, "Sceattæ," pl. xi., Nos. xxii.—xxv.; and the other two are similar to Nos. xxvii.—xxxvii. of the same plate. "These coins," observed Mr. Akerman, "have the Christian symbol; but it would not be easy to determine whether this is the result of

design, or of that *imitation* so often practised by barbarous and semi-barbarous nations, who frequently copied, or *travestied* the types of the money of civilised states; in some instances, perhaps, without a proper knowledge of their signification. Among numismatists, those sceattas without the sign of the cross, are, with apparent reason, looked upon as the earliest specimens of Anglo-Saxon coinage. The four coins in question were discovered in a grave, the site of which was merely indicated by a circle of rank grass. Upwards of sixty tumuli had been opened by Lord Albert Conyngham on Breach Downs, about twelve months previously; but the only coin discovered in these extensive excavations was a much corroded third brass of Victorinus, which being found merely among the chalk heaped on the grave, does not fix the date of the interment.

"Pieces similar to these sceattas are frequently dug up in the eastern parts of Kent, of which portion of England they doubtless once formed the currency. Some have been dug up in the neighbourhood of Canterbury; and within these few weeks past another specimen has been discovered in the village of Barham. Two of the coins found in the tumulus have on their obverse a crowned head, with the letters TICA, which may be a proper name; but whether of a prince, an ecclesiastic, or a moneyer, it is difficult to determine. The name of *Tycca* is subscribed to a charter of Ecgberht, king of Kent, in the *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici*, No. clx. p. 193—'signum manus Tyccan.' It is extremely probable that Canterbury was the place of mintage of these coins, and that Tycca was an ecclesiastic there; but it would require further evidence to justify our connecting that personage with the name on these coins, although it is not known to occur in any other document than the one above noticed."

Read:—

1. A letter from Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., F.R.S., &c. enclosing copies of two proclamations relating to the English coinage. (Journal Num. Soc., January 1843.)

2. A letter from Benjamin Nightingale, Esq., on the Will of Thomas Simon, the medalist, recently brought before the notice of

the Society. Mr. Nightingale states, in reference to the Will, that he has searched the burial registers of St. Clement Danes, Strand, with a view to ascertain whether they afford any information respecting the artist or his family; but he finds no name of the kind during the years 1664, 1665, 1666, except that of Zachariah Simon, an infant (in 1664), probably one of the children alluded to. Upon mature consideration, Mr. Nightingale adds, this may be deemed a matter of no marvel, for the summer of 1665 was the period when the plague was at the highest, and all those who had the means fled from the infected city, and retired into the country.

3. On the type of Aegiale and Epidaurus, by Samuel Birch, Esq.

The author adds some important explanations to the coins of "Aegialus in Amorgo," published by Mr. Borrell (Num. Chron. No. xix. p. 173). The name, as shewn by an inscription published by M. Letronne, should be Aegialé. The type of Pan, or Ægi-Pan, probably refers to the name of the city; but the object on the reverse of No. 3 is illustrated by a monument of Jason, a physician, published by M. Panofka. It appears to be the *omphalos*, a utensil of the sudorific bath used for regulating the heat; the discovery of the application of which was made by Visconti. The same emblem appears on the coins of Epidaurus, two unedited types of which are described. The author adds, that the old bearded head on the obverse of the coins of Aegialé, would appear to be that of Æsculapius, rather than Jupiter, as proposed by M. Cadalvene. (See Num. Chron. Vol. V. p. 193.)

4. Continuation of Mr. Borrell's notices of unedited autonomous and imperial Greek coins.

CRATIA, IN BITHYNIA.

Two coins, assigned by Sestini[1] to Cratia, in Bithynia, in the opinion of the author, belong to Cretopolis, in Pisidia. He has remarked, for many years, that these coins are always brought from that province, with coins of neighbouring cities.

[1] Descriz. del Med. Ant. de Mus. Hederv. p. 44, Nos. i. and ii.

HADRIANOTHERÆ, IN BITHYNIA.

ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΘΗΡΙΤΩΝ. Head of a wild boar.

℞. ΕΠΙ. CTP. MNEP....Telesphorus standing. Æ. 3.

This coin, the author states, refers to the abundance of game and wild animals in the neighbourhood, which was the occasion of its being selected by Hadrian, to gratify his love for field sports.

Three other coins, in brass, of Sept. Severus, Caracalla, and Otacilia, are described.

HERACLIA, IN BITHYNIA.

Ten coins, in brass, of Nero, Trajanus, Julia Domna, Diadumenianus, Maximinus, Maximus, Pupienus, Tranquillina, and Saloninus.

Locality has suggested the appropriation of these coins to the Heraclia in Bithynia, as they were found on the spot; otherwise it would be difficult to distinguish some of them from coins of numerous other cities of the same name.

NICAEA, IN BITHYNIA.

No. 1.—M. Aurelius. ℞. Pallas, or perhaps Rome, seated, extending a patera towards a serpent entwined round a tree. Æ. 8.

2.—ΔOMITIA.ΛOYKIΛΛAN.NEIKAIEIC. Head of Lucilla.

℞. M.AYPHΛIOC.OYHPOC.KAICAP. Verus on horseback, armed with a lance.

This coin is the more remarkable, on account of the name of Domitia given to the empress.

The coins next in the list are one in brass of Macrianus, one of Nicaea *in* Bithynia *and* Byzantium *in* Thracia, three in the same metal of Faustina junior, Maximus and Tranquillina, struck at Nicomedia *in* Bithynia, and two of Helvius Pertinax, struck at Prusa *ad* Olympum, *in* Bithynia, and six autonomous and imperial of Prusias *ad* Mare, (*quæ et* Cius), *in* Bithynia.

PRUSIA AD HYPIUM, IN BITHYNIA.

Eckhel has assigned to this city (*Num. Vet. Anec.* p. 190), a coin of Augustus, which the author shews, by citing a perfect specimen, should belong to Temnus, in Æolia.

TIUM, IN BITHYNIA.

Twelve autonomous and imperial coins in brass. On one of Caracalla, reverse, a panther before a vase, the author remarks, that both these symbols refer to Bacchus, to whom the Greeks of Tium attributed the foundation of their city, and quotes Oppianus in explanation of the common connection of the panther and vase on ancient coins, &c.

NICOMEDES I. BITHYNIÆ REX.

Head of Nicomedes, with the royal fillet.

℞. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ. Diana seated, holding two lances in her right hand. Æ. 4.

No coin of the first Nicomedes, of the drachm size, has yet been published. This specimen differs from the tetradrachm published by Frölich, Visconti, and Eckhel. The seated figure of Diana is in the same attitude, but her left hand is unoccupied; there is no tree in the back ground, &c.

JANUARY 26, 1843.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

PRESENTS.	PRESENTED BY
Etruria-Celtica. Etruscan Literature and Antiquities investigated; or, the language of that ancient and illustrious people compared and identified with the Iberno-Celtic, and both shewn to be Phœnician. By Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. *Dublin*, 1842.	THE AUTHOR.
Oriental Cylinders, No. I. By A. Cullimore. 8vo. *London*, 1842.	THE AUTHOR.
A Collection of Proclamations relating to the Coins of the Realm, commencing with George III., and brought down to the present period.	JOHN FIELD, ESQ.
Synopsis Numorum Romanorum qui in Museo Vindobonensi adservantur Digessit Josephus Arneth, Director Rei Num. Societati Numismaticæ Londinensi, D.D. Auctor. *Vindobonæ*, 1842. Large paper copy.	COUNT DIETRICHSTEIN, *Prefect of the Imp. Palace, Vienna.*

PRESENTS.	PRESENTED BY
A Medal, in bronze, commemorative of the fire which consumed part of the church of St. Peter at Hamburgh, in 1842.—*Obv.* DER VÄTER FROMMER SINN RIEF DICH IN'S LEBEN. "Our fathers' pious mind called thee to life." In exergue, "1342.1516." The church before the fire.—*Rev.* VEREINTE KRAFT WIRD WÜRDIG DICH ERHEBEN. "United power shall worthily restore thee." In exergue ZERSTÖRT AM. 7 MAI. 1842. "Destroyed on the 7th of May, 1842." By Wilkins of Bremen.	Mr. WALTER HAWKINS.

The following Gentlemen were balloted for, and elected into the Society:—

John Hampden, Esq.; David Henry, Esq.; James Cove Jones, Esq.; and William Sandys Wright Vaux, Esq.

Elected also, as Associates:—

M. le Compte Gustave Lorick, Envoy Plenipotentiary from his Swedish Majesty at the Court of Madrid; Señor Don Basilio Sebastian Castellanos, President of the Archæological Society of Spain; and Señor Don Vicente Bertran de Lis y Rives, of Valencia.

The Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A., F.R.S., read an address from the Archæological Society of Spain, offering friendly assurances, and expressing a desire to promote the objects of the Society.

Mr. C. R. Smith exhibited a second brass coin of Antoninus Pius, found at Colchester, and now in the possession of Henry Vint, Esq. It is of the Britannia type, the obverse of which has usually the laureated head of the emperor. This specimen presents the head radiated.

A Paper, by Lieutenant Cunningham, on the Ancient Coinage of Kashmir, was communicated to the Meeting by the President. In this paper, Lieutenant Cunningham, referring to the remark of the late Mr. James Prinsep, that the small band of cultivators of Indian Numismatics had been able to develop or confirm three unequivocal lines of history by the unlying evidence of coins, proceeds to add a fourth series to the number, and to confirm the accuracy of the Chronicles of Kashmir by the same authentic testimony, the evidence of

coins, now for the first time appropriated to the Princes by whom they were issued, the Hindu and Mohammedan sovereigns of Kashmir.

The Kashmir coins are found in most cabinets in India, and Lieutenant Cunningham has procured them at Benares. They are most abundant in Kashmir itself, and in the countries to the south and south-west. They are rare in the hill states, to the south-east of Kashmir; whence Lieutenant Cunningham infers, that after the decay of the Indo-Scythian power, about A.D. 260, the kingdom of Kashmir was limited to the valley of that name, and the adjacent valley of Rajaor.

The reign of the Indo-Scythian princes in Kashmir seems to have ceased shortly after the commencement of the Christian era; but they continued to the beginning of the fourth century to reign over the country of Gandhára. To some of the earliest of these, Lieutenant Cunningham ascribes the gold coins which bear the appellations, *Kanerki* and *Hoerki*, and makes some remarks on the absence of any silver coinage of these princes, whilst their gold and copper coins are numerous; inferring that the silver currency consisted chiefly of the coins of Menander and Apollodotus, which are still numerous, and were current at Barygaza, in Baroct, in the first century of the Christian era, according to the testimony of the author of the Periplus of the Erythræan sea.

Lieutenant Cunningham then investigates the subject of the chronology of the history of Kashmir, as carefully stated in the original Chronicles, the Raja Tarangini, and details his reasons for altering the received chronologies of Professor Wilson and Mr. Prinsep. He then proceeds to describe the coins which he has delineated, with short notices of the princes to whom they belong. He has also given, in the accompanying plate, a drawing of a figure of Parvats, the wife of Siva, by a comparison with which of the female figures on the coins, also delineated, it will be seen that the positions are the same, and the figures are in all respects identical.

Fig. 1 of Pl. i.[1] bears the legend, *Rao Nano Rao Kanerki Korano*, in barbarised Greek letters. *Kanerki* is identified by Lieutenant Cunningham with *Kanishka*, one of the Indo-Scythian kings of Kashmir; and he thinks the word *Korano*, sometimes occurring

[1] Num. Chron. vol. vi. p. 21.

Koranou, and sometimes *Koran-su*, may be the name or title of some prince, from whom these Indo-Scythians were proud to trace their descent, and believes it to mean "a descendant of Alexander."

In figs. 2 and 3, the Greek legends present a jumble of unmeaning letters, and Lieutenant Cunningham proposes to look for the names of the princes in the Ariano-Páli letters, which appear beneath the extended arm of the male figures on the obverses of these coins, and these he reads, on one *Vasu*—and on the other *Sita-maka*. The first he conjectures may be the Vasu-kula, or Vasu-nanda, and the second the Siddha, of the Chronicles, these princes severally reigning from A.D. 146 to 161; from A.D. 195 to 208; and from A D. 99 to 114.

Lieutenant Cunningham also alludes to a gold coin which he is about to publish, bearing the legend *Rao Nano Rao Balano Korano*, which he thinks may be the coin referred to in a passage of the Chronicles as struck by Bala. The coin was in the possession of Dr. Lord, and is supposed by Lieutenant Cunningham to be in the British Museum. As we have noticed, however, several coins of the kind are in the cabinet of the East India Company, and some have been engraved in the Ariana Antiqua, where the name appears rather *Baraoro* than *Balano*, but the characters are very rude. Lieutenant Cunningham identifies the coins of Hoerki with those of the Indo-Scythic prince who is called Hushka in the Kashmirian Chronicles.

The succeeding coins are copper, and are undoubtedly coins of Hindu princes of Kashmir, bearing on one face a standing male figure, that of the king, and a seated female figure, that of the goddess Parvats, on the reverse; national devices, which continued unchanged until the period of the Mohammedan conquest. The coins also have legends in Sanscrit characters of an early date, the name of the sovereign, with or without a title, partly on one face of the coin, and partly on the other.

The earliest of these is the coin of Toramána, who was associated as Yuva Raja, or Cæsar, with his brother Hiranya, A.D. 415. The act of striking coin in his own name appears, however, to have been an unwarrantable assumption in the junior prince, as Toramana was in consequence thrust from a throne into a prison, and died in captivity.

The next coin is that of Sankara-Varmi, but is separated from the preceding by an interval of more than four centuries and a half, this prince reigning from A.D. 883 to A.D. 991. He was succeeded by Gopúla, a minor, who survived his accession, under the regency of his mother, only two years, but of whom coins remain. Coins of the mother, Sugandhá, who for a short time made herself queen, are also found.

Coins of several succeeding princes, of greater or less rarity, some unique, are described by Lieutenant Cunningham, until those of Didda Rani, queen of Kashmir for twenty-three years, who died A.D. 1003, having ascended to power by the murder of her own children. These coins are numerous; so are those of her nephew and successor Sangrama Deva. He had also, for an Eastern rule, a long reign—twenty-five years. An interesting coincidence between the Hindu chroniclers and the Mohammedan historian of India, Ferishta, is here pointed out by Lieutenant Cunningham, in the mention they both make of an invasion of the hill country of the Panjab, by a Mohammedan force about A.D. 1021.

A very distracted period of Kashmirian history succeeded to the reign of Sangrama Deva; and the coins of the princes are common or rare in proportion to the duration of their reigns. The princes of whom coins are found are, Ananta Raja Deva, A.D. 1028; Kalasa, A.D. 1080; Harsha, 1088; Sussala, A.D. 1111; Sri Jaya Sinha, A.D. 1127; Jaya Deva, A.D. 1198. Several others intervene, and follow, of whom coins are not yet obtained, until A.D. 1334, when a Mohammedan adventurer, Shah Mir, put an end to the Hindu dynasties, and transmitted the sovereignty to a succession of Mohammedan princes. Several of these coins, bearing on the obverse the name and title of the prince, and on the reverse the place and date of the coinage in Arabic letters, are described by Lieutenant Cunningham, until the series was suppressed in A. D. 1541, by the successful invasion of Kashmir by the armies of the emperor of Delhi. From that time, with a brief interruption, until a recent period, Kashmir continued to be a province of the Mogul empire, and its currency was the same as that which circulated in Hindustan.—Num. Chron., vol. vi.

FEBRUARY 23, 1843.

DR. LEE, VICE-PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

Presents to the Society.

	PRESENTED BY
Twenty-eight papers on Oriental (chiefly Mohammedan) coins, read before the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg. By M. Ch. Fraehn. 8vo. 1836–41.	M. CH. FRAEHN, *Associate of the Numismatic Society.*
Die Regenwürmer auf den Feldern der Orientalischen Numismatik untersucht. Vom Dr. E. Adernson. 8vo. *Leipzig*, 1836.	M. CH. FRAEHN.
Dissertation sur un Bas-Relief du Moyen Age. Par M. Marmin-Pamart. p. 22. 8vo. *Boulogne.*	THE AUTHOR.
Mémoire sur une Monnaie du xii^{e}. Siècle, frappée par l'Autorité Municipale de la Ville d'Amiens. Par le Dr. Rigollot. 8vo. *Amiens*, 1842.	THE AUTHOR.
Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 2^{e} Série. 2^{e} Volume. *Caen*, 1842.	THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NORMANDY.
Private Token of Benjamin Nightingale, Esq., in bronze. W. J. Taylor, 1843.	B. NIGHTINGALE, Esq.

Thomas Hardy, Esq., of the Duchy of Lancaster Office, was balloted for, and elected a member; and M. Boucher de Perthes, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and President of the Royal Society of Emulation of Abbeville, was elected an Associate of the Society.

Dr. Outram, F.R.S., exhibited a case of gold, silver, and copper Roman, Greek, and Cufic coins, collected by Rear-Admiral Jackson and Sir Thomas Read, at the ruins of Carthage.

Mr. Akerman exhibited a British coin, in brass, found near Canterbury. It presents a new type. *Obv.* Convex; a rude figure of a horse. *Rev.* Concave; an elephant.

Mr. Akerman remarked, that this coin afforded another proof of the imitation of Roman coins by the Britons, being obviously copied from the well known denarius of the Junia family, with the reverse of an elephant. That denarii of the Junia family were, among others, in circulation in Britain, is proved directly, by the discovery of a number of coins of the elephant type, some few years since, in Yorkshire.

Dr. Lee exhibited a large brass coin of Gordianus Pius, reading on the reverse "*Fortuna Redix*" (sic). Dr. Lee also exhibited some medals, with the pretended effigies of Moses, which are sold at Jerusalem, with other similar fabrications, to the credulous traveller and amateur.

Read 1. Account of a Discovery of a large Quantity of English Coins (chiefly silver) at Kirtling, in Cambridgeshire, by Joseph Clarke, Esq., of Saffron Walden.

The coins are groats, half-groats, and pennies, with three angels and a crown, of Henry VIII.; a few groats and half-groats of Henry VII.; an angel of Richard III.; two groats of Edward IV.; and one half-groat of Edward I. By far the greater portion are of Henry VIII.

Mr. Clarke remarks, "The coins are all prior to the base or full-faced money of Henry VIII.; and, consequently, we may suppose they were deposited where found, before the twenty-fifth year of his reign, A.D. 1534." Stowe observes, "this base money caused the old sterling money to be hoarded up, so that I have seen twenty-one shillings given for an old angel, to gild withal; also rent of lands and tenements, with prices of victuals, were raised far beyond their former rates, hardly since to be brought down."

2. Note on the Obsidional Money of Landau. By Benjamin Nightingale, Esq.

There are four towns in continental Europe bearing the name of Landau. That which is the subject of Mr. Nightingale's note, is a city and fortress in Rhenish Bavaria, in the heart of the country that was the chief theatre of operations during the war "of succession."

Within eleven years it sustained four sieges, being alternately taken and retaken.

In 1702, it was besieged and taken by the Margrave Louis of Baden. In 1703 it fell into the hands of the French under Marshal Tallard. In 1704 it was retaken by the allies, commanded by the Archduke Joseph. On this occasion, several medals were struck to commemorate the archduke's success. The fourth siege took place in 1713, when Marshal Villars compelled the garrison of seven thousand or eight thousand men to capitulate.

Obsidional pieces were struck only during the first and last of these sieges. M. de Melac, the French governor in 1702, being in want of money, melted his own plate, and had it coined into four and two livre pieces, a specimen of which was exhibited to the meeting. It is stamped with the arms of the governor, the name of the city, and the year of the siege, and encircled with *fleurs de lis.*

A smaller piece, exhibited by Mr. Nightingale, was coined during the siege of 1713. This bears the arms and initials of the governor, Prince Alexander of Wirtemberg, and the date 1703. In the upper part of the coin is read, "PRO CÆS*are* ET IMP*erio*;" and in another compartment, "BEL*agerd* LANDAV." The prince struck other pieces in gold and silver, many of which are rare, and all are of historical interest.

3. Continuation of Mr. Borrell's papers "On Inedited, Autonomous, and Imperial Greek Coins."

The subjects of this evening's reading were:—Coins of Anticyra in Phocide; Lilæa in Phocide; Bœotia; Erythræ, in Bœotia; Tanagra in Bœotia; Thebæ in Bœotia; Anaphlystus in Attica; Oropus in Attica; Dyme in Achaia; Demetrias quæ et Sicyon; Sicyon in Achaia; Pylus in Elidis; Colone in Messenia; Lacedæmonia; Pyrrichos in Laconia; Argos in Argolidis; Methana in Argolidis; Troezene; Arcadia in Cretâ; Chersonesus in Cretâ; Gortyna in Cretâ; Phalanna in Cretâ; Artemesium in Eubœa.

These notices of unpublished coins are, as usual, replete with valuable historical information; they will, as early as possible, be printed entire, in the Proceedings of the Society.

March 23, 1843.

The President in the Chair.

PRESENTS.	PRESENTED BY
Archæologia Æliana, vol. ii., and Parts 1 and 2, vol. iii. 4to. 1827. *Newcastle upon Tyne*, 1840.	The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Neue Beiträge zum Groschen-Cabinet nebst einigen Anhängen Beschrieben. Von Dr. B. Köhne. 8vo. *Berlin*, 1843.	Dr. B. Köhne.
Medal in bronze of Sir I. M. Brunel. R. an inscription. By W. J. Taylor.	J. Warrington, Esq.
Two Pennies of Henry III. found at Wissant, Pas de Calais.	M. Anthony Durand, of Calais.

Thomas Hill, Esq., Sheriff of Bristol, was balloted for, and elected into the Society.

The following letter from M. A. Durand, of Calais, was read:—

"My Dear Sir,

"We have lately had a small discovery of coins in our neighbourhood. About the middle of last month, in digging up the ground to form the garden of the parochial school of Wissant, about nine miles west of Calais, the workmen discovered the remains of a coffin filled with human bones, among which were thirteen pennies of Henry III, described in Ruding (Pl. 2. Nos. 16 and 18); a penny of Edward I (Ruding, Pl. 3. No. 3); and a small coin of John, Duke of Brabant, engraved in Lelewel's *Numismatique du Moyen Age*, Part iii. p. 292. The coins of Henry are not very well preserved, as you will see by the specimens I inclose you for the Numismatic Society. The Edward and the John of Brabant are in a far better state of preservation. I do not offer them as being any thing rare, but merely as a memento of the discovery made in a foreign country.

"Wissant is generally supposed to be the Portus Ictius from which Julius Cæsar sailed for Britain. There are still to be seen in the environs of the village, several Roman fortresses, particularly one

called 'Cæsar's Camp,' in a very perfect condition, standing about thirty feet high, with the fosse around it. Edward III. took Wissant after the battle of Creçy, fortified the port and town, and made it a depôt for the stores he received from England; but he destroyed all the works immediately after he had taken possession of Calais. It is now nothing more than a miserable village of fishermen.

"I remain, &c.

"A. DURAND.

"To Mr. C. R. SMITH."

The pennies of Henry III., presented by M. Durand, are of the long cross type, one with, the other without sceptre; the former reading "*Nicole on Cant;*" the latter, "*Willem on Oxon.*"

Mr. W. Wire exhibited a brass coin of Cunobeline, found at Colchester, resembling Fig. 25, Pl. v. Ruding; and a denarius of the Plætoria family, R. SORS, found at the same place.

The reading of Mr. Borrell's papers on inedited Greek coins was continued. It embraced notices of new types and coins of Carysthus, Eretria, and Histiæa, in Eubœa; Adramytium, Antandus, Apollonia ad Ryndacum, Assus, Astyra, Camæ, Cisthene, Cyzicus, and Germe, in Mysia.

APRIL 27, 1843.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

PRESENTS.	PRESENTED BY
Antiquités de Pologne, de Lituanie et de Slavonie expliquées. Par Joachim Lelewel. No. I. 8vo. *Paris et Bruxelles*, 1842.	THE AUTHOR.
Antiquités Helleniques. Pl. I. and II. (Inedited Greek Coins.)	CHEVALIER PROKESCH D'OSTEN
Notice, sur deux Monnoies des Evêques de Liège. Par M. Chalon. P.V. 8vo. *Blois.*	THE AUTHOR.
Explication de quelques Médailles a Monogramme des Rois Goths d'Italie, etc. découvertes dans le Midi de la France. Par M. le Marquis de Lagoy. 4to. *Aix*, 1843.	THE AUTHOR.

The Marquis Joseph Melchiorri, Director-General of the Museum of the Capitol of Rome, and the Chevalier Peter Visconti, Director-General of the Antiquities, and Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Archæology of Rome, were elected Associates of the Society.

The Rev. Henry Jenkins, Rector of Stanway, Essex, exhibited a gold British coin found at Layer de la Haye, and one found at Mark's Tey, where many hundreds of similar coins were found about twenty years since. The former resembles No. 19, Pl. i. Ruding; and the latter No. xl., Pl. i. of the same work.

Joshua Paynter, Esq. of Pembroke, exhibited seventy-five pennies of Henry III., and two of William the Lion, of Scotland, found, in 1829, in a garden in the town of Pembroke.

These pennies of Henry III are of the short cross and sceptre type of the earliest coinage of that king, a class which some numismatists are disposed to consider as belonging to Henry II.

George Richard Corner, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a money-changer's scales, of the beginning of the 17th century.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited a British or Gaulish brass coin, in the possession of W. B. Bradfield, Esq. of Winchester, and found by him in the immediate vicinity of that town.

Obv.—Convex, COM. in a label.

Rev.—A horseman galloping to the right; the right arm is raised, and the hand holds what may be intended for a spear; beneath the horse, the letters TIN.

This coin corresponds, in type and fabric, with some in gold found at Alfriston, in Sussex, which were exhibited to the Society at the December meeting in 1841.[1] Three of the gold coins were previously unpublished. This, in brass, is the only one in that metal hitherto noticed.

Mr. Smith remarked, that the coins of this type presented great difficulties of solution. Those reading COM. COMF. COM EPPI, &c., had been, he thought, with reason, assigned to Commius, a Gaulish chief, who, from his influence in Britain, was appointed legate

[1] Proceedings of the Numismatic Society, p. 38.

to the Britons by Cæsar, and afterwards made king of the Atrebates. The letters, TIN, could not be so satisfactorily explained. If, upon more mature consideration, they should be referred to some town in Gaul, such as *Tinurtium*, or *Tinconcium*, it is not easy to explain why none of these coins have been recorded as discovered in France. If the letters indicate some place in Britain, it may be one of which there is no historical evidence.

Read, A paper on the Forgeries of Public Money. By J. Y. Akerman, Esq.[2]

May 25, 1843.

James Dodsley Cuff, Esq., in the Chair.

PRESENTS.	PRESENTED BY
Catalogue of Suffolk Manorial Registers, Royal Grants and Deeds, Court Baron, Leet, and Rent Rolls, Surveys, Letters, Papers, Seals, Engravings, Drawings, Autographs, &c. in the possession of William Stevenson Fitch, of Ipswich. 8vo. *Great Yarmouth*, 1843, *privately printed.*	Mr. W. S. Fitch.
Notice sur un Vase Antique en Argent découvert dans les Environs de Vienne (Isère), with an engraving. Two leaves. 4to. *Vienna*, 1843	A Nameless Donor.
Notice sur les Médailles des Diodotes Rois de la Bactriane. Par J. de Bartholomæi. 8vo. *Berlin*, 1843.	The Author.
Fünfzig Antike Münzen der v. Rauchschen Münzsammlung zum erstenmale bekannt gemacht. Von Dr. B. Köhne. 8vo. *Berlin*, 1843.	The Author.
Two circular pieces of glass stamped with Cufic characters, procured in Egypt by Lord Prudhoe.	Lord Prudhoe.

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[2] Num. Chron. p. 57, Vol. VI.

PRESENTS.	PRESENTED BY
Antiquarii Creuzeriani.—Numos Veteres Romanos Familiarum Imperatorumque usque ad Gordianum I. Recensuit J. A. Brummer. 8vo. *Heidelbergæ*, 1837–8.	Friedrich Creuzer, *Professor of Ancient Literature, Director of the Philological School of Heidelburg, &c.*
Antiquarii Creuzeriani.—Numos Veteres Romanos Imperatorum a Gordiano II. usque ad Joannem I. Zimiscem. Recensuit J. A. Brummer. *Heidelburgæ*, 1839–40.	" "
Dissertazione su di una Moneta del Re Ruggini della Ducato. 4to. *Napoli*, 1842.	J. G. Pfister, Esq.
Specimens of the Bracteate Coins of Ottocar II., King of Bohemia, 1253 to 1278.	N. Bland, Esq.

The Chevalier Joseph Micali, and Professor Dominico Valleriani, of Florence, were elected Associates of the Society.

The Rev. Henry Jenkins exhibited three gold British coins found at Mark's Tey, in the county of Essex. Two of these coins resemble No. 36, Pl. ii. Ruding; the other is a variety of No. 38, in the same plate.

Mr. W. S. Fitch exhibited a denarius of Postumus, and some small brass of Constantine, Constans, and Constantius II., recently found at Coddenham, in Suffolk, on the spot, near the river, called Sharnford (Charing-ford), about one hundred yards from the place where the Roman speculum, exhibited a few years since to the Society of Antiquaries, by Sir William Middleton,[3] was found.

The denarius, of good silver, reads,

Obv.—IMPC.POSTVMVS PGAVG (sic.)

Rev.—GIPAVACVS.....(sic.) (for GERMANICVS MAX.V.)
A trophy, with a captive sitting on each side.

This type is among the rarest of the coins of Postumus.

Mr. Pfister exhibited a penny of Offa without the portrait, and a penny of Pepin, found at Rome; a penny of Offa with portrait, found at Basle; and a penny of Hardycanute, found at Dover.

Mr. N. Bland, in a note accompanying the specimens of the Bracteate coins of Ottocar II., king of Bohemia, presented to the Society,

[3] Archæologia, vol. xxvii. p. 359.

says, "These coins are from rather a considerable hoard of the same coin, found not long since, in pulling down an old house in Prague.

"For an explanation of them, I can only refer to the works of Mader, Voigt, and Appel. The latter, in his 'Münzen und Medaillen aller Könige,' p. 438, seems to describe, under No. 6, the largest of those now present. Bracteates appear to have been struck in most countries of Europe in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Mr. Lindsay, in his Essay on Irish coins, describes Bracteates, also of that country, about the same period. The small flat coin is of *Ziska*, the celebrated blind Hussite chieftain in Bohemia, and was struck by him during the religious wars there."

Mr. C. Roach Smith communicated a report on an examination of some stycas, a portion of a large hoard, found, about two years since, at York. They are as follows:—

Eanred	42
Ethelred, ...	243
Edilread, new type, . . .	7
EA+Đ:AILE, new type, . .	5
Redulf, ...	5
Osbercht, ...	7
Eanbald, ...	1
Vigmund, ...	30
Wulfhere, ...	3
Euxdi Re, ...	1
Unappropriated, ...	26
Total, .	360

These stycas exhibit new names of moneyers, new spellings of the names of some of the kings, and types altogether novel. Among the more remarkable are seven reading *Edilread* on the obverse, with the reverse of different moneyers; the obverses, although from various dies, closely corresponding in the form and arrangement of the lettering. Another series of five reads EA+Đ:AILE; or, should the third letter be allowed to be a monogram of R and D, the inscription might be meant for EARDWVLF.

The coins were supplied by the kindness and liberality of Robert Davies, Esq. F.S.A., and George Townsend Andrews, Esq., including a few in the possession of Edward Joseph Powell, Esq. Mr. Smith regretted that the bulk of the hoard of stycas found at York, amounting to many thousands, had been dispersed, unpublished and unexamined.

Read—1. Remarks on eight gold coins of the Shahs of Persia, of the last two dynasties, illustrated by an exhibition of the coins, by N. Bland, Esq.

2. A Note by Alfred John Kempe, Esq., accompanying an exhibition of eleven coins in brass; namely, one of Tetricus, one of Carus, eight of Carausius, and one of Allectus, found, some years since, in a bronze censer in a cavern of the cliffs at Kyn Gadel, near Langherne, in Caermarthenshire.[4] Six of the coins of Carausius are varieties of the Pax type; one of the Providentia type; the eighth reads PIAETAS (sic.) AVG; in the field, S.P.; in the exergue, ML. A female figure sacrificing at an altar. Mr. Kempe remarks, "The coins found near Langherne afford presumptive testimony, that the ports and inlets of the Bay of Caermarthen, the Bristol Channel, and its shores, were frequented by the fleets of Carausius."

3. A further portion of Mr. Borrell's Notices of Unpublished Greek Coins, comprising those of Lampsacus, Miletopolis, Parium, Pergamus, Pionia, and Placia in Mysia, Proconnesus Insula, Antigonea, Arisba, Cebrenia, Colona Dardanus, Gentinos, Hamaxitus, Neandrea, Scepsis, Sigeum, and Thymbra in Troas.

The Meeting then proceeded to appoint auditors of the accounts of the Society for the year 1842–3; and the following gentlemen were proposed and elected:—

The Hon. Theobald Fitzwalter Butler; the Rev. Henry Christmas; William Debonaire Haggard, Esq.

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[4] Some account of this Discovery has been published by Mr. Kempe, in the Gentleman's Magazine, for 1842, Part ii., p. 472.

GENERAL ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

July 15, 1843.

The President in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last General Annual Meeting, held June 16, 1842, were read and confirmed.

The Council's Annual Report was then read, as follows :—

The Council have to discharge the customary duty of submitting to the Meeting a Report on the present state of the Numismatic Society, on the occasion of its sixth anniversary.

The Society has lost by death four Members during the past year: Charles Brooker, Esq., Robert Fox, Esq., John Gage Rokewode, Esq., and Benjamin Smith, Esq.; and one Honorary Member, Captain J. J. F. Hely.

Mr. Fox is known, as having been for many years the enlightened promoter of literary and scientific pursuits in the towns of Huntingdon and Godmanchester, not only by delivering lectures on such subjects, but by the zealous and active part which he took in the recent formation of an institution at Huntingdon for their cultivation. He has been a contributor to the Society's collection.

Mr. John Gage Rokewode filled, during many years, the office of Director to the Society of Antiquaries, and was a frequent and able contributor to the Archæologia, Vetusta Monumenta, and other antiquarian and topographical publications; and the amenity, liberality, and zeal which he displayed in his former character, were equalled only by the patient research and extensive learning which he displayed in the latter. The nature of his pursuits connected him with the Numismatic Society, and entitles him to this brief tribute to his memory.

The Society has also to regret the death of three of its foreign associates, all of whom were eminently distinguished for their labours in numismatic science, or in kindred branches of inquiry. They are Mons. Mionnet, Dr. Gesenius, and the Chevalier P. O. Bronstedt.

The name of Theodore Edme Mionnet has been associated with the numismata of classical antiquity for nearly half a century. He was born in 1770. His taste for numismatic investigations developed itself even in his boyhood; and in early youth he became known to all the amateurs and collectors of Paris, as a diligent frequenter of the cabinets of that city, and as a numismatist full of promise, from his industry, acumen, and acquirements. The reputation he thus established gained him the notice of the government of France, and he received an appointment in the Cabinet des Médailles of Paris. He commenced his public career on the 5th of May 1795; and, by a somewhat singular coincidence of dates, terminated his duties and his existence on the anniversary of that day, or on the 5th of May 1842. M. Mionnet devoted the whole of this period of forty-seven years to the unremitting and assiduous discharge of his public functions; and up to the time of his death, held the office of "Conservateur Adjoint du Cabinet des Médailles et Antiques de la Bibliothèque du Roi." However precious the collection, with the conservancy and arrangement of which he was entrusted, its value was enhanced by the use which was made of it by M. Mionnet, and the materials which he derived from it for the compilation of his laborious and useful work, the "Description des Médailles Antiques," in which he has embodied the observations and information of a long and eminent numismatic life, and has brought together, from a variety of sources, a vast mass of important details. The rapid growth of the collections under his care, and the extension of his plan so as to embrace similar collections, of which an account was available, induced M. Mionnet to add to his early volumes a still more copious supplement. This has injured the unity of the work; and the two parts need to be recast into one whole, to render it commodiously accessible to numismatic students. This defect in the arrangement was, however, the necessary consequence of the great increase of new materials; and the prompt and conscientious industry with which M. Mionnet kept pace with the progress of discovery, is not the least of the many merits which his exertions may justly claim. As it is, in its present form the "Description des Médailles" is a work which is

indispensable to the study of the numismatic treasures of the ancient classical world.

Although the researches of Dr. Gesenius were addressed principally to critical and philological subjects, and especially to the illustration of the Hebrew language, yet he also directed his uncommon learning and unwearied perseverance to a collateral branch of inquiry, in which numismatic science was an important, and, indeed, indispensable auxiliary, the determination of the Phœnician characters and language. Accordingly, in his celebrated work, published at Leipsic in 1837, "Scripturæ Linguæque Phœniciæ Monumenta," his third book treats De Numis Phœniciis; and in the plates accompanying it, he has given representations of a number of Phœnician coins, of which he has endeavoured to explain the several legends in the old Phœnician characters. The latter days of his life were in great part devoted to the further elucidation of the same topics, through the media of inscriptions and coins: and different dissertations on these subjects appeared in the German journals from his pen. He was also engaged, at the same time, in the completion of his "Thesaurus Linguæ Hebraicæ." Dr. Gesenius died in October last at Halle, in the university of which city he had held the professorship of Hebrew for thirty-two years.

The Chevalier Peter Olaf Bronstedt was a native of Denmark, and was born in 1780. In 1796 he entered the university of Copenhagen, and took the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1806. Attaching himself, with enthusiastic ardour, to the study of Greek literature and antiquities, he spent several years, after leaving the university, in Italy and Greece, cultivating the language, and exploring, with indefatigable industry and discriminating taste, the monuments of the latter country. The results of his travels and researches were to have been given to the public in eight parts, but of these two only were published. The second of these is devoted to an architectural, archæological, and historical description of the Parthenon, and is a work of great ability and erudition.

Besides these travels and researches, the Chevalier Bronstedt published a number of minor works, either separately, or in the trans-

actions of different societies, written by him in French, German, Italian, and English. Amongst the latter, an important disquisition on Panathenaic Vases is published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature.

The Chevalier Bronstedt was for many years absent from his native country, engaged in learned and antiquarian investigations, and sometimes in public affairs, having at one time represented the government of Denmark at the court of Rome. After his final return to Copenhagen, he was nominated Privy Counsellor of Legation, and received the silver cross of the order of the Dannebrog. He was also appointed Ordinary Professor of Philology and Archæology in the University of Copenhagen, Director of the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, and finally Rector of the University. He was early elected an Associate of this Society, and has given us repeated proofs of the interest which, with his accustomed passion for archæological research, it might be expected that he would take in our proceedings.

A more considerable diminution in the Members of the Society has arisen from the many retirements during the year, amounting to twenty-nine; or twenty-three original, and six subsequently elected Members. The far greater number of these belong to the class of Members who were specified in the last Report as those from whom the Society had never received any support whatever—not even pecuniary aid. They were in fact but nominally Members; and as their names alone brought no advantage to the Society, no detriment is suffered by their disappearance from its lists. Some few indeed seem to have been included amongst the Members under a misapprehension of their intentions; and it appears that they had never been aware of, or concurrent in their election. There are now also, as on the former occasion, a very few whom the Society must regret to lose, and whom it may hope to regain; for they cannot doubt the tendency of the Society to foster and extend the studies in which they take a liberal interest, and a distinguished place.

The following Members have been elected since the last Annual Meeting:—

John Hampden, Esq.
William Hardy, Esq.
David Henry, Esq.
Thomas Hill, Esq.
James Cove Jones, Esq.
William Sandys Wright Vaux, Esq.

The Society has also elected the following Foreign Associates:—

Señor Don Basilio Sebastian Castellanos.—Madrid.
Count Don Gustavus Lorick.—Madrid.
The Marquis Joseph Melchiori.—Rome.
The Chevalier Joseph Micali.—Florence.
Señor Don Vicente Bertram de Lis y Rives.—Madrid.
Monsieur Boucher de Perthes.—Abbeville.
Professor Dominico Valleriani.—Florence.
The Chevalier Peter Visconti.—Rome.

The numerical state of the Society as compared with that of last year is as follows:—

	Original.	Elected.	Honorary.	Associates.	Total.
Members, June, 1842.	89	70	2	37	198
Since elected	0	6	0	8	14
Transferred from the List of Members to that of Associates*	0	0	0	1	1
	89	76	2	46	213
Deceased	2	2	1	3	8
Resigned or withdrawn	23	6	0	0	29
Members, June 15, 1843.	64	68	1	43	176

The situation of the Society's finances is exhibited in the following statement of receipts and disbursements, prepared by the treasurer, and audited by the Hon. Theobald Fitzwalter Butler, the Rev. Henry Christmas, and William Debonaire Haggard, Esq.

* James Millingen, Esq. was elected an Associate, but his name, by mistake, was entered as a Member in the list of the Society published in 1840.

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Numismatic Society, from June 9, 1842, to June 15, 1843.

Dr. NUMISMATIC SOCIETY WITH JAMES DODSLEY CUFF, TREASURER. *Cr.*

1842	£	s.	d.
To cash paid Messrs. Wertheimer & Co for Printing	44	9	0
To ditto for 150 copies of the Journal, Nos. 18, 19, and 20	49	1	0
To cash paid Fairholt, for engraving ten Plates of the Cuerdale Coins and seven wood Engravings	37	18	0
To cash paid Mr. Hearne, for binding	8	12	6
To ditto to the estate of the late Miss Wootton, for one and a half-year's Rent of Rooms	45	0	0
To ditto Mr. Wilkinson, for half a year's Rent of Rooms and Coals	15	6	0
To ditto Poundage to the Collector	11	17	6
To ditto Sundries, as per petty Cash Account	34	16	3
To Balance at Banker's	39	4	6
To cash in the hands of the Treasurer	16	0	0
	£302	4	9

1843.	£	s.	d.
By Balance from last Year	79	8	3
By one year's dividend on 135*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* Consols	4	1	6
By Annual Contributions and Admission Fees	185	17	0
By Proceedings of the Society	32	18	0
	£302	4	9

The above Account has been audited by us, and we hereby certify it to be correct.

(Signed) HENRY CHRISTMAS,
THEOBALD FITZWALTER BUTLER,
WILLIAM DEBONAIRE HAGGARD.

June 14, 1843

The statement thus submitted offers much reason for congratulation: and, although the very favourable result of the financial operations of the present year arises in some measure from temporary and accidental causes, yet it also affords reasonable grounds for anticipating a much more healthy and prosperous condition of our funds than has existed since the institution of the Society.

The receipts of the past year, it will be seen, considerably exceed the highest estimate which was offered at our last meeting—being 222*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* instead of 170*l.* The excess is mainly attributable, however, to the active prosecution of the measures which were then adopted for the realisation of outstanding arrears of subscription: and, it is to be hoped, that our accounts will never again exhibit so large a receipt from such a source, as the recovery of long outstanding subscriptions.

On the other hand, the disbursements of the year have also exceeded the estimated average expenditure; but this has arisen from the liquidation of arrears due from preceding periods, and the payment of all current demands upon the Society up to the latest date. There are no demands at present, therefore, against the Society; and it starts with a clear cash balance in hand of 55*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Besides the recovery of arrears of subscription, part of the surplus income arises from the extension given by the arrangements adopted by the Society to the distribution of the Journal amongst its members; whilst, on the other hand, the cost of the Journal to the Society has been reduced by adherence to the rate of supply first calculated on, and the reduction of the number taken by the Society from 200 to 150. These improvements in our financial arrangements are permanent; and, combined with punctuality in the realisation of the subscriptions, will, it is to be hoped, place the Society on that footing of a just proportion between its receipts and disbursements, on which not merely its prosperity but its very existence depends.

At the same time it is evident that the friends of the Society must not relax their exertions in maintaining its welfare and promoting its extension, as its usefulness is still much restricted by the limited

number of its members and consequent inadequacy of its means to promote various objects which it would wish to encourage.

The present subscribing members of the Society are but 130. Of these nine have compounded, and the annual subscription is but 127*l.*; to which, however, the dividends on the invested compositions being added, the annual income is 131*l.* The number of subscribers to the Journal, new members included, is about fifty; which yields a further income of 22*l.* 10*s.*; to these are to be added entrance fees, estimated on a former occasion at 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum: thus the whole income of the Society is but 164*l.* The expenditure cannot be estimated with equal precision; but in our last report it was calculated at 172*l.*, from which 20*l.* were to be deducted on account of the Journal, leaving it therefore 152*l.*, or 12*l.* per annum less than the annual receipt. We shall not be able to effect more than we have done, unless the annual income be further increased.

The following is an enumeration of the benefactors to the Library and Cabinet of the Society; and it cannot fail to be a subject of the most satisfactory contemplation, not only from the numerical length of the list, nor from the interest and value of their several donations, but from their widely extended range—comprehending not only various distinguished individuals in this country, but in a still greater proportion, the most eminent patrons and cultivators of numismatic science abroad. From Paris, Brussels, Madrid, Florence, Vienna, Athens, Petersburgh, and many other places on the continent, the Numismatic Society has received the most flattering proofs that its exertions, however humble and restricted, have been known and appreciated in the most favourable manner throughout the whole of Europe. To the eminent and learned numismatist, whose name, by virtue of its alphabetical arrangement, heads the list, Professor Arneth, of the Imperial Cabinet of Vienna, the Society is indebted for the further compliment of the dedication of his "*Synopsis Numorum Romanorum in Museo Cæsareo Vindobonensi.*"

List of Donors.

Herr Joseph Arneth.
M. J. de Bartholomæi.
Herr Joseph Bergmann.
Sir William Betham.
N. Bland, Esq.
Dr. Boott.
M. E. de Cadalvene.
M. E. Cartier.
M. Chalon.
R. Coster, Esq.
Professor F. Creuzer.
I. Cullimore, Esq.
Robert Davies, Esq.
Count Dietrichstein.
John Field, Esq.
W. S. Fitch, Esq.
Herr Ch. Fraehn.
W. Griffin, Esq.
Dr. Hage.
Walter Hawkins, Esq.
Joseph Hume, Esq. M. P.
Dr. B. Köhne.
The Marquis de Lagoy.
Dr. John Lee.
M. Joachim Lelewel.
M. Ch. Lenormant.
M. Marmin.
B. Nightingale, Esq.
The Chevalier Prokesch d'Osten.
M. Boucher de Perthes.
J. G. Pfister, Esq.
Lord Prudhoe.
Dr. Rigollot.
M. L. de la Saussaye.
D. R. Scratton, Esq.
The Royal Asiatic Society.
The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne.
The Society of Antiquaries of Normandy.
The Royal Society of Emulation of Abbeville.
M. F. Verachter.
Lieutenant Waghorn, R.N.
J. Warrington, Esq.
Miss Wootton.
H. H. Young, Esq.

The following papers, which have been, or will shortly be printed, have continued to display the same meritorious activity, and the same distinguished talent, as have been noticed on former occasions, in the elucidation of various departments of numismatic research, by many of the most valuable Members of the Society. The Papers of Mr. Borrell, on Unedited Autonomous and Imperial Greek Coins, for instance, continue to present an infinity of novel and important details: and to Lieutenant Cunningham the Society is indebted for

a curious and interesting communication in an entirely new branch of Eastern Numismatics, confirming and illuminating, agreeably to the peculiar uses of the science, the historical records of the past.

List of Papers Read during the Season.

1. The Will of Thomas Simon, the Medal Engraver, with observations thereon, by Clement T. Smythe, Esq.
2. Note on some Coins found at Alexandria, by John Bonomi, Esq.
3. Remarks on the Will of Thomas Simon, by B. Nightingale, Esq.
4. On the Types of Aegiale and Epidaurus, by Samuel Birch, Esq.
5. On the Ancient Coinage of Kashmir, with Chronological and Historical Notes, by Lieutenant Cunningham.
6. Account of English Silver and Gold Coins found at Kirtling, in Cambridgeshire, by Joseph Clarke, Esq.
7. Note on the Obsidional Money of Landau, by B. Nightingale, Esq.
8. On the Forgeries of Public Money, by J. Y. Akerman, Esq.
9. Account of Anglo-Saxon Stycas found at York, by C. R. Smith, Esq.
10. On Unedited Autonomous and Imperial Greek Coins, by W. H. Borrell, Esq.

The Report was then received, and ordered to be printed.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be presented to the President, Professor Wilson, for the kind, zealous, and effectual manner in which, for upwards of two years, he had discharged the duties of his office.

The thanks of the Society were also voted to the Council and Secretaries for past services, and to the Auditors for their prompt attention in auditing the Accounts.

The Meeting, having appointed the Rev. G. C. Renouard, and J. G. Pfister, Esq., Scrutineers, proceeded to ballot for the election of Officers and Council for the ensuing year; and the following gentlemen were announced as duly elected.

President.

The Lord Albert Denison Conyngham, F.S.A.

Vice Presidents.

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Horace Hayman Wilson, Esq., F.R.S., M.R.A.S., *Boden Professor of Sanscrit, Oxford.*

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